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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEW PAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE EQUINE EPIDEMIC.

CONTINUED ABATEMENT IN NEW YORK.

Philadelphia Suffering Greatly ---Street Cars Drawn by Men.

THE DISEASE SPREADING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

FOUR PERSONS IN JERSEY CITY ATTACKED WITH SYMPTOMS OF THE INFECTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1872.

AT ITS WORST IN WASHINGTON CITY.

The horse disease seems to be at its worst to-day, fully ninety per cent. of all the horses in the city being more or less affected. Few violent cases have occurred, and large numbers are recovering rapidly. The deaths thus far are only four, all old horses. In seventeen stables, with eleven hundred and fifteen horses, all but fifty-two are sick. All the horses of the Navy and Treasury are down. All the President's horses are sick, two severely. Travel on all the street car lines is entirely suspended. Baggage expresses are hauled by hand, and many firms are delivering their goods in the same way. The Fire Department will, in case of fire, be served by its own employees and a large force of volunteers. The F street car line drew off all its horses and began to treat them fully the day before the disease became general, and the result is none in the stable have ceased to take food, as usual and all are fast recovering.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—The President's horses are sick. Man power has been substituted for horse power in many cases. The mails are thus carried. The Departments suffer from the sickness of their horses.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OXEN DOING HORSE DUTY IN OIL CITY.

OIL CITY, PA., November 4, 1872.

The horse epidemic has increased to an alarming extent. There is scarcely a team of horses able to be of service, but several teams of oxen have been introduced and are earning from ten to twelve dollars per day. The band of the Wallace Sisters was drawn through the streets by a four-in-hand composed of oxen.

AT RICHMOND, IND.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICHMOND, IND., November 4, 1872.

The horse disease made its appearance in this city to-day. As yet only a few cases are reported, and they are in private stables among valuable horses.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Several stage companies have brought suit to restrain Bergh, of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, from stopping their horses and arresting drivers. The argument has been adjourned to Wednesday. There is an increased number of horses on the streets to-day; also an increase in the number of cars running on the different railroad routes. The disease is evidently abating, but it will be some time yet, from the condition of the horses, before the disease disappears from the city and neighborhood.

A physician in Jersey City has four patients under his charge who have been taken down within the past two days with complaints similar to the epidemic now prevailing among horses. The doctor states that about thirty years ago an epidemic broke out somewhat similar to the present one, and was followed by a like epidemic among the human species.

ALARMING PREVALENCE IN PHILADELPHIA—STREET CARS DRAWN BY MEN.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—The horse disease prevails here to an alarming extent. The Second, Third, Union, Fifth and Sixth street lines of cars are not running to-day. The cars on the Chestnut and Walnut streets line are drawn by men to-night, the passengers having to pay fifteen cents. The business interest is suffering considerably. Freight is accumulating on the wharves and cannot be delivered. The draymen are charging from fifteen to twenty dollars a team per day. Numbers of fatal cases among horses are occurring.

THE AFFLICTION SPREADING ABOUT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, November 4.—A cold, drizzling rain storm from the east set in this afternoon and continued steadily ever since, with no prospect of abating. A number of death among horses affected with the prevailing distemper were reported to-day. The disease has appeared in Elgin and will probably extend throughout the country. A large number of ox teams appeared on the streets to-day, and many more are on their way here from the interior. The wholesale houses and express companies delivered large quantities of goods to-day through the aid of these substitutes for horses.

NO ABATEMENT AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, November 4.—There is no abatement of the horse disease in this city, though many horses that were first affected are at work. A number of deaths were reported to-day. The street cars are not yet running. It is estimated that there are four thousand sick horses in this city.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, November 4.—There is as yet no abatement of the horse disease here.

MARKED ABATEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 4.—The horse epidemic has so far abated that one would not suspect its being here at all. Many horses have recovered, and most of them are convalescent. The canal horses are worse than others, and a few boats are detained.

AT GOLDSBORO, N. C.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., November 4.—The horse disease has made its appearance here.

SPREADING IN KINGSTON, N. Y.

KINGSTON, N. Y., November 4.—Four deaths from horse disease were reported to-day. The infection is spreading more widely.

PREVAILING AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 4.—The horse disease has broken out here. A majority of the work horses and mules in the city are more or less affected.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 4, 1872.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY LITIGATION.

Francis P. Byrne has brought suit against the New York Central Underground Railway Company to compel performance of contract with him. Byrne alleges the company made an agreement with him to build the road for fourteen millions in bonds, and that he should buy the right of way for eight and a half millions stock. Defendants demurred that there was no cause of action, and Judge Barrett gave judgment in their favor, holding, among other reasons, that the breach of contract is not sufficiently alleged to warrant a decree for damages.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE TO-DAY.

The usual bustle and excitement attending the eve of the political battle was prevalent to-day. Candidates for office were industriously working for personal interests. Politicians were giving instructions to their followers, and pamphlets setting forth the claims of nominees were scattered broadcast through the city. James O'Brien has an enthusiastic troupe in every ward. He feels confident of election to the mayoralty, and hopes for over twenty thousand majority. Many of his adherents claim that he has been promised a large Republican vote. Large sums of money are reported to have been distributed in his name among the laboring men in the up-town wards. The enthusiasm for O'Brien in east side has occasioned the report that a preconcerted attack will be made upon the Havemeyer boxes to-morrow. A rumor was spread to-day that Havemeyer had withdrawn, and was the theme of universal remark, but proved entirely unfounded. Tammany Hall was crowded with politicians, who exhibited much enthusiasm for Lawrence. Its challengers have been instructed to keep a close watch upon the ranks of O'Brien, as it is reported that fraud will be attempted in his interest on a large scale. In the betting, O'Brien is the favorite, with Havemeyer close on his heels and Lawrence far behind.

The Presidential question seems to excite little interest, but the struggle for Governor promises to be bitter, as certain followers of Apollo Hall, who have renounced Tammany, are unwilling to vote for Dix. Rumor says Kernan tickets will be run out of all the Apollo Hall boxes to-morrow. The betting, however, is nearly two to one on Dix.

REGISTRATION DENIED.

Judge Thompson, in the Brooklyn city court to-day, denied the application of Hubbard Hendrickson for an order to compel the registers to register his name. Hendrickson is a clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington, and came home to vote.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

In the Northwest and thence over the upper lakes and Michigan, brisk northeasterly to southeasterly winds, with threatening weather and rain, extending with southeasterly winds to Tennessee and lower Mississippi valley. In the Gulf States, brisk southeasterly winds with threatening weather and rain. For south Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and occasional rain, with possibly brisk northeasterly winds. On lower lakes, easterly to southeasterly winds and cloudy weather will prevail. In New England and the Middle States, light northeasterly winds and partially cloudy weather. Warning signals are ordered for New Orleans, Mobile, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

Baptists' View of Close Communion.

BOSTON, November 4.—At the weekly conference of the Baptist clergy of Boston and vicinity to-day a committee on the subject of "close communion" reported as follows, viz: First, that Christian baptism is the immersion of a believer in the water in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and in profession of his faith in Christ; second, that Christian churches ought to be composed of such regenerate persons only as have been baptized on profession of their faith in Jesus; third, that the "Lord's supper" ought to be observed by Christian churches only; fourth, that invitations of courtesy to partake of emblems should be given to none but orderly members of churches properly constituted. The report was accepted.

Coal Miners' Strike.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—Private advices from Pomeroy, Ohio, state that the coal miners there have struck for an increase of wages—from three and a half to four cents per bushel—and that salaried employees have demanded a corresponding advance in pay.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Half an inch of snow fell at Brunswick, Me., Sunday night.

At the inquest at Concord, N. H., upon the body of the missing girl, Georgiana Levering, fourteen years of age, the fact was developed that she had been decoyed into the woods, ravished, and then murdered by Frank B. Evans, her great uncle, who is sixty years of age. Evans is in custody.

The cholera has broken out in various parts of Europe. Dispatches from Prague, Vienna and Berlin announce its appearance there.

The steamships City of Brussels and City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Peter Boyers, a laborer, forty-two years of age, hung himself Saturday night between Grapeville and Penn stations, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Westmoreland county. He was of intemperate habits and had family difficulties.

The Woodhull-Claflin Scandal.

The Accused Indicted by the Grand Jury.

Remanded to Await Trial.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The United States grand jury to-day returned an indictment against the women Woodhull and Claflin, and thus precluded a hearing before the United States Commissioner, as appointed. Stephen Pearl Andrews has been arrested, charged as being implicated with the mesdames. Bench warrants were served upon the female defendants and bail fixed in the sum of eight thousand dollars each, in default of which both were remanded to Ludlow street jail to await trial.

[Special to Cincinnati Gazette.]

Mr. Challis, at whose instance the women were arrested, is determined to punish them. He has letters from Claflin asking for $200, and says seven months ago she repeatedly demanded money, and sent him proofs of an article which she threatened to publish unless he paid for its suppression. He refused, and she now publishes the article. It is understood that several prominent financiers, among them Henry Clews, Rufus Hatch and Jay Gould, will testify to similar attempts at blackmailing by these women, and there will doubtless be rich developments at the trial. They obtained considerable money from Vanderbilt some time ago, but he finally refused to give more, and they have since tried to raise it from other parties. Challis has been promised all the aid he desires, and it is the general opinion that they cannot escape. Their counsel has advised them to plead guilty on the charge of sending obscene matter through the mails, as the punishment for this offense will be much lighter than for criminal libel and attempted blackmail in the case of Challis. The publication of the Beecher slander has caused great indignation against them, and removed all sympathy, except of a few free lovers and their personal friends. The party who printed their paper will probably turn State's evidence, and it is said he has several articles in type slandering prominent men, and will testify that Claflin told him that they were intended for extorting money, and would not be published if the accused parties paid handsomely for their suppression. Both women say that they are bankrupt, and complain that the lawyers refuse to defend them without exorbitant fees, which they cannot pay. A messenger from them visited several prominent lawyers, but they all declined to do anything in the matter. They will be defended by Counselor Howe, a well known Toombs lawyer. The article on Beecher was shown, several days before its publication, to a wealthy member of Plymouth church, who was told that it would be worth $2,000 not to publish it. He declined to notice it, and laid the matter before Beecher, who approved his action, and said the story was too ridiculous to receive any attention. Notwithstanding the seizure of the papers, the news stands appear well supplied, but charge from fifty cents to three dollars a copy.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, November 3.—Henry Ward Beecher read Luke 12, from the first to the thirty-first verse, this morning. His temple was filled, even though not a street car was run; but the many who had walked miles through the storm to hear some denial of Woodhull & Claflin's charges were disappointed. His nearest approach to the subject was his prayer, in which he thanked God that the Church had been preserved from seemly divisions and from the accusations of sinful men. His probable course is indicated in his reply to a gentleman on the Fulton Ferry. "If," said Beecher, "you are walking down the street, and a chambermaid empties a slop-pail on your head, what can you do about it but wash yourself and move on?"

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The New York *Herald* treats editorially of the Woodhull scandal in the following language: "In last week's number of the infamous publication over which these two women preside, and in which certain male wretches are also said to play their dishonorable part, an unclean libel upon the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was published, accusing him, with every accompaniment of Billingsgate, of a foul crime. It was, perhaps, in the great final interest of truth that this popular man should be assailed, to whose support the whole community would rally rather than that the arrows should be aimed at one less noble and less likely to draw forth the denunciation which has justly burst upon the fortress of beastliness tenanted by these harpies—"the gods first madden whom they would destroy." If the esteemed pastor has to bear this load, as a greater Sufferer bore His, let him be consoled in the fact that he will be an instrument through which the community will be rid of a satanic scourge. The two women, at latest accounts, were in jail, and we understand that other complaints against them are pending should bail be secured, to give them even a temporary release. One of their alleged male confederates has also been arrested and held. We can afford to leave the matter now in the stern grasp of the law, and ask for them only a fair trial."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Rioting at Sheffield, England.

LONDON, November 4.—A dispatch from Sheffield at noon to-day reports that some rioting had taken place in that city, and that five of the ringleaders had been arrested by the police. The cause of the disorder is not reported.

The demonstrations against closing the saloons in Liverpool during certain hours on Sunday were renewed yesterday. At one place a crowd numbering ten thousand, which was being addressed by speakers in opposition to the act, was dispersed by the police.

American Sailor Accused of Murder Discharged.

LONDON, November 4.—An American seaman was before the courts in Bow street to-day on a charge of murder committed on the high seas. He was arrested under the extradition treaty with the United States, at the instance of Mr. Nunn, American Vice Consul General. At the examination of the accused the representative of the United States failed to make out a *prima facie* case of murder. The evidence showed that the case was only one of manslaughter, and the justice decided that the degree of crime did not come under the provisions of the treaty. Vice Consul Nunn concurred and the prisoner was discharged.

The Inundations in Italy.

TURIN, November 4.—The inundation along the banks of the Po continues. Mantua, which was threatened, has so far escaped.

Another Installment of War Indemnity.

PARIS, November 4.—France will pay to Germany this week 200,000,000 francs and will continue to make similar installments until the end of the year, so that on the 1st January only two milliards of war indemnity remain unpaid. The report which first appeared in *Gaulois*, that the German ambassador had demanded of Thiers a disavowal of General Ducrot's order of the day is pronounced untrue.

The German Reform Bill—Congratulation from the Czar.

BERLIN, November 4.—The excitement over the defeat of the country reform bill has subsided. The bill will again be introduced on the reopening of the Diet.

The Emperor of Russia has written an autograph letter to Prince Charles, brother of the Emperor of Germany, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment to an honorary coloneicy of a Russian regiment. The Czar calls to mind the glorious deeds of the allied armies of Prussia and Russia when fighting in a holy cause, and hopes the ties of friendship between the countries will endure for generations.

A Royal Golden Wedding.

DRESDEN, November 4.—The golden wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony was celebrated here to-day with splendid ceremonies. The occasion was made remarkable by the presence of the Emperor, Empress and Crown Prince of Germany, who thus give proof of the complete restoration of good feeling between the German and Saxon courts. Among the titled guests were also four Dukes of Saxony, Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, two Grand Dukes of Mecklenberg and the Count of Flanders.

The Troublesome Carlists.

MADRID, November 4.—Armed Carlists have appeared on the frontier, near the town of Figueras. They stopped three diligences, turned the passengers out, and robbed and stripped them. Two persons were wounded, an English passenger and a postilion.

In the Congress to-day Deputy Maisonave complained of the manner in which the Spanish coast guards were treated at Gibraltar, when, in pursuit of smugglers, they had crossed into British territory, and denounced the insolence of the occupiers of Spanish soil.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 4.—The steamships Baltic, Polynesian and City of New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, November 4.—The steamship Wyoming has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, November 4.—The steamship Silesia has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 4, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞@93; for account 92⅜. American Securities—5-20s of '65, 91½; 5-20s of '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89⅜; Erie 43⅜. Tallow 46s 9d. Linseed oil £34@£34 5d. Turpentine 40s 6d.

PARIS, November 4.—Rentes 53 francs 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 4.—Cotton dull; middling upland 10d; Orleans 10⅛@10⅜d. California white wheat averaged 12s 9d; club 13s 3d; red western spring 11s 4d@12s; red winter 11s 8d@11s 10. Flour 30s. Corn 29s 10d. Cheese 64s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 37s. Turpentine 42s 3d.

ANTWERP, November 4.—Petroleum—Refined 56 francs.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Beaver *Radical* contains an editorial highly eulogistic of Senator Cameron, which is reproduced in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. The concluding paragraph is as follows:

Senator Cameron is yet young and vigorous in constitution, and is good for a dozen years more of public service. But when he fulfills his mission and makes his exit from the stage where he has been so important an actor for near half a century, and when the history of these time comes to be written by an impartial pen, it will be admitted, without hesitation, by those who succeed him, that his success as a man has been creditable to himself, and that his name is entitled to a place among the patriots, who, in their generation, loved and served their country. And when party hate shall give way to the ameliorating influence of time, the descendants of the men who now malign him, looking in vain, as jurors on the case, for any authenticated facts to justify the abuse which has been heaped upon him, will be compelled to render a verdict in favor of him, and in condemnation of their own fathers.

Ryland T. Brown, formerly President of the Indiana State Temperance Alliance, and for a year past a resident of Washington City, writes to a prominent Quaker of Richmond, Ind., that George W. Julian's charge that it was "notorious in Washington that Grant gets drunk," is unqualifiedly false.

The way of the renegade is hard and the plans of the bolter shall not succeed. His ways are ways of dirt and his steps take hold on defeat. It is easier for a two-humped camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a Liberal Republican to be elected President, for the people do not want him, neither do the voices of men desire him.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Savannah *Republican* heads an editorial article with the plaintive inquiry: "Have we the Devil among us?" We thought he was there at the recent election.

The campaign in Missouri has been short and sharp, and there is fair prospect of a Republican triumph. Schurz's frantic appeals to the Germans have had little if any effect, and they will vote very generally for Grant and Wilson.

The vote in this State on the amendment to the constitution, making the State Treasurer elective by the people, was as follows: For the amendment, 481,620; against, 4,393. Franklin county made no return.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Fenton Gives it Up.

Says Grant Will Carry New York and be Elected.

Bolting Democrats Responsible.

"Reconciliation" in Kentucky.

Colored Republican, His Wife and Daughter Drowned by Ku-Klux.

Probable Defeat of Ex-Gov. Swann, in Baltimore.

Defeat of Gen. Banks Certain.

COLORED GIRL MURDERED WITH COAL OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1872.

Fenton Gives it Up.

Senator Fenton has written to a political associate here giving up the contest in New York, and throughout the country as well. He thinks the campaign has been miserably managed both by the Liberals and Democrats, and that the defection of the latter will swamp the whole movement.

"Reconciliation" in Kentucky.

The following dispatch was received to-day by Judge Edwards, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee:

LEXINGTON, KY., November 4, 1872.—The Ku-Klux took from their home, in East Hickman precinct, in Fayette county, near Lexington, night before last, a Republican negro named Samuel Hawkins, his wife and daughter, and carried them to the Kentucky river, where it is supposed they were drowned. The object is to keep Republican voters from the polls in that county.

[Signed] S. R. SMITH,
Editor *Statesman*.

Gen. John W. Tinnell, of Louisville, and Chairman of the Kentucky State Republican Committee, forwards the dispatch with the significant comment, "Let us be reconciled."

Chance for Defeating Ex-Governor Swann in Baltimore.

The Republicans of Baltimore are hopeful of defeating ex-Governor Swann for Congress to-morrow. Elias Griswold, a prominent citizen, is making a strong canvass as an independent anti-Greeley and Swann candidate, and will receive the support of the entire Republican vote. The last election in the district showed a Democratic majority of only 658, and Swann's friends unwilling to trust so small a margin, are reviving the plug ugly clubs to help him through.

Going Home to Vote.

Business in all of the Departments is almost entirely suspended to-day, in consequence of the absence of the clerks going home to vote to-morrow.

No Chance for Banks.

The only Greeley paper in Boston, after having a full canvass of General Banks's district made, presents the figures, gives up the contest, and says Gooch will surely be elected.

Murdered With Coal Oil.

The body of Rachel Montague, the colored girl who died about a week ago in this city, from burning by coal oil, was yesterday disinterred, by order of the Coroner, and an inquest held, which resulted in a verdict, "That the deceased came to her death from having coal oil poured over her body and then ignited." The body was exhumed and the inquest held in consequence of reports that the girl came to her death from foul play.

LOCHIEL IRON WORKS.

A Portion Destroyed by Fire—Loss $100,000—Insurance $70,000.

HARRISBURG, November 4.—The rolling mill portion of the Lochiel iron works, in this city, took fire about six o'clock this morning, and was destroyed; also some fifteen frame tenements occupied by employees. The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is an insurance of $70,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from some dry timber near the muck rolls. Several hundred men are thrown out of employment.

POLITICAL.

Active Canvass at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, November 4, 1872.

A large amount of quiet but earnest work has been done since the October election by both parties, the Democrats taking the lead in this respect, the leaders visiting personally anti-Greeley Democrats and imploring them to vote for Greeley. The principal effect of this electioneering of the Democrats has been to arouse the Republicans, who were inclined to repose, and they have improved the last few days with much apparent success. It looks now as though a large vote would be polled, and the variation of votes since the State election in favor of the Republicans. The weather promises to be fine and everything indicates a full and honest vote.

Last Grand Rally at Urbana, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, OHIO, November 4, 1872.

The Republicans' last grand rally here to-night, was up to anything held here during the campaign. The tanners were out in full force with torches. Great enthusiasm prevailed. You will hear from us to-morrow night.

Old Veterans Going for Grant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., November 4, 1872.

The Soldiers' Home has at the present date sixteen hundred and eighty-one inmates, nearly all of whom have a vote, and nearly two-thirds will vote the Republican ticket. About three hundred and fifty inmates have gone to their different homes to vote.

Kansas Sure for Grant by 25,000 Majority.

TOPEKA, KA., November 5.—The Republican State Central Committees having made a careful canvass of the State, estimate the majority for the Republican ticket will be at least 25,000.

Last Slogan of the Campaign in Wayne County, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, November 4, 1872.

There was an immense audience at the wigwam to-night, addressed by Hon. S. Edgarton, of Akron. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign. After the speech of Mr. Edgarton, Wm. West, Esq., a student in the University, made a brilliant speech. The Republicans will carry this county by three hundred majority for General Grant. General R. B. Spink wagered one hundred dollars to-day on the result in Wayne county, against dime collections to cover he amount.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Connection of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Branches.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILON, O., November 4, 1872.

Connection will be made to-morrow with the southern and northern portions of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, which completes a line from this point to Lake Erie. They expect to reach and complete the line to Canal Dover this week, after which ballasting will be rushed, and every effort made to do business at the earliest possible period.

Legal Issue Between the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific Roads.

DENVER, COL., November 4.—The Union and Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies are before the District Court to-day. The Kansas Pacific brings suit for one million dollars damages against the Union Pacific for failure to comply with the provisions of an act of Congress providing that no discrimination shall be made by one road against the other, and also to oblige the Union Pacific to comply with the said provisions. The attorneys of both companies are here conducting the case, the Union Pacific pleading that this court has no jurisdiction without their voluntary appearance.

Progress of the Bridge at St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., November 4.—The pivot pier of the railroad bridge over the Missouri river at this point reached the bed rock to-day. Two more piers remain to be sunk, and the contractors assert they will have the work completed ready for the crossing of cars by the 10th of January.

CRIMES.

Alleged Safe Breaker Discharged.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CROWN POINT, IND., November 4, 1872.

Col. G. W. Battles, the man arrested at Warsaw, Ind., in September, on suspicion of having burglarized the Lake county Treasury safe in June previous, was to-day discharged, the evidence not being sufficient to convict him. No person who saw the man here previous to the burglary was found willing to swear positively to his identity, although many feel confident that he is the man sought for.

Minister's House Entered by Thieves.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, November 4, 1872.

Yesterday the Rev. E. P. Wright's house was entered by thieves while he was at church, but they were interrupted by his unexpected return, and succeeded in escaping with a few trifles by jumping through the glass of a side window.

Another Homicide Caused by Whisky.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—In a bar-room fight in this city, last night, a man named Betz struck William Markland with a chair and killed him.

Killed by a Blow of the Fist.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—On Sunday evening, a ruffian named Kelly, at Piqua, Ohio, knocked Charles Scherzinger down with a blow of his fist. Scherzinger died on Monday forenoon from a fracture of the skull, the effect of the stroke. Kelly has been arrested.

Iron Smelting.

[From the Scranton Republican.]

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's blast furnace, No. 4, in this city, was blown in October 31, 1865, and has been in uninterrupted operation for a period of seven years to Thursday last, and still gives promise of continuing in blast a considerable time longer. As few persons are aware of the enormous quantity of material consumed and pig-iron produced by one of these furnaces, we give the following statistics obtained from the company's office, showing the results of this furnace for the whole seven years, which it is believed are nowhere exceeded:

Iron ore used	152,939 tons.
Limestone used	66,119 tons.
Coal consumed	140,819 tons.
Total stock used	359,877 tons.
Pig iron made	80,646 tons.
Average weekly products	221-19 tons.
Percentage of yield	52 72 100 tons.

AGRICULTURAL WONDERS OF MONTANA.

Over One Hundred Bushels of Wheat and Six Hundred Bushels of Potatoes to the Acre--Barley, Oats, Etc., in Proportion.

By Thomas P. Roberts, Esq., of the Northern Pacific Railroad Engineer Corps.

It would be useless to argue which is the best valley where all vie in producing such really wonderful crops. The Gallatin, Boulder, Missouri, Prickly Pear, Sun river and Deer Lodge, and others which I have visited during the progress of the surveys for the railroad, presented landscapes dotted alike with the homes of quiet husbandmen; but, though sparsely taken up, sufficiently cultivated to judge of the general fertileness of the soil. In a word, the wheat, oat, rye and barley fields were marvelous.

I have seen a great deal of the best wheat lands of Cumberland and Lancaster counties, in Pennsylvania—the garden spots of that State—and have traveled all through Ohio, and in Indiana and Illinois somewhat; also Pierce and St. Croix counties, in Wisconsin, which latter counties I thought produced heavier crops and better spring wheat than I had ever seen; but I do not remember of seeing or hearing of more than forty-five bushels of wheat raised per acre, and in none of these districts the average ever reached more than twenty-eight bushels per acre. In fact, the average yield in Wisconsin, the greatest wheat growing State in the Union, is only seventeen bushels per acre, and in Ohio not quite twelve bushels at present, while in Montana this year the average is over fifty-five bushels per acre, the average of many farms being over sixty-five bushels, as I have been informed. Not one, but several farmers that I could name, from specially measured acres, have taken off somewhat over one hundred bushels of wheat per acre, that would weigh sixty-one pounds per bushel. One hundred bushels per acre is almost incredible, but whether it is believed or not in the East does not alter the fact.

Mr. Patrick Woods, of Deep Creek valley (a tributary of the Missouri river, east of Helena), a gentleman of undoubted integrity—a farmer, and, until recently, a Director of the Territorial, Mechanical, and Agricultural Society—reports a crop this year of 132 bushels of wheat on one acre. Not having completed his threshing, he was unable to comply with the regulations of the Fair Association, otherwise he would have obtained the premium for the largest yield in the Territory.

Oats, if anything, will average more than wheat this year. The premium yield, awarded to J. F. Forbis, of Helena, was one hundred and one bushels per acre, weighing about forty-seven pounds per bushel. It was unfortunate that none of the west side, or farmers from other eastern valleys, besides Prickly Pear, competed at the fair. The largest authenticated yield of barley was one hundred and thirty bushels per acre, weighing forty-nine pounds per bushel. It is my opinion that had the oats been been thoroughly cleaned they would have exceeded fifty pounds per bushel. There is much chaff in all the oats sold in this Territory, but as is sold by weight, and not by measure, it makes but little difference to to the purchaser.

The Montana rye exceeds, if possible, the other cereals in prolificness. The grain is so large that one fails at first sight to recognize it as rye. The rye and wheat weigh about the same per bushel, viz.: sixty-one or two pounds. One peculiarity of the grain here, but of the rye particularly, is the thickness and strength of the stalk. Elsewhere, usually, when the grain is heavy the stalks are apt to bend, and with stormy weather lay down, so as to injure the crop materially; but here, not only the essential elements for starch production abound in the soil, but there is silex for the stems, which holds the grain up, notwithstanding its exposed condition in the open valleys, and subjected to high winds at times.

I have seen specimens of wheat, oats and barley, sent from the Agricultural Department for trial here, and others from Illinois, Missouri, Oregon and Utah, and they all seem not only to flourish but improve here. Mr. Daniel Searles, of Prickly Pear valley, had specimens of Berlie oats, Mammoth Spring Wheat, and Chevalier barley on exhibition at the Territorial fair, grown from seed received this season from the department. All were much improved. The Chevalier barley was wonderful, and far exceeded in quality that that received the premium. He was debarred competition, however, on the ground of not exhibiting a sufficient quantity.

As for corn, I am satisfied it will grow in some of our valleys very well, both the eight and twelve-rowed, but not so well, of course, as it does in Illinois and Indiana. Corn grows best in a damp climate where the nights are warm. The past season has been remarkably cold, so that it did not do so well on the east side valleys; still enough has been raised to supply the demand. The corn in the Bitter Root and St. Mary's valleys, particularly in the neighborhood of St. Ignatius Mission on the west side, is reported to have equaled in quantity and quality the average of Illinois. For a similar reason the vegetables this season have not turned out so well, though they always do better than corn. Potatoes weighing two and a half pounds, of good shape, are not uncommon. Potatoes weighing over four pounds have been raised in Montana. The premium yield this year was 696 bushels per acre. Many raised upwards of five hundred bushels to the acre. Major Forbis dug up 23 pounds of potatoes, the growth of one vine. Large as these yields seem in the Prickly Pear, they will not, I am sure, equal the wonderful vegetable production of the Bitter Root valley, which, from its much lower elevation, enjoys a milder climate. It is in the Bitter Root the best future fruit crops are to be looked for, peaches and apples flourishing there remarkably well, considering the latitude. Several orchards are, however, planted in Passamara or Stinking Water valley—a branch of the Jefferson river—but the trees are not old enough to bear.

Small fruits, such as gooseberries and currants, have been grown successfully wherever planted, and as for strawberries, I never tasted finer ones than those raised near Helena. It is now the first of October, and since the middle of June the several varieties have been ripening in Mr. Curtis's garden. At the height, Mr. Curtis was selling more than three hundred quarts daily. Tomatoes in the neighborhood of Helena were mostly killed this year by an early frost; but there is no reason to doubt that they will always be raised, and be as cheap here as in Pennsylvania. In a word, all the grains, fruits and vegetables of Pennsylvania and Maryland will flourish here, and with the exception of corn, the average of any of their yields will weigh considerable more per acre here.

Some may think that it is because the soil is new, that the yield is so great, but this is only partially the reason. The best prairie or alluvial lands of Southern Illinois, annually fertilized as they are by the floods of the Wabash and Ohio, have not the wealth of the alkaline lands in this Territory. Some farmers here complain that the soil in some places is too hot—it ought to be when it sometimes effervesces in water—yet they discover that the more it is worked the better it becomes. By the plowing and harrowing process the alkaline deposits are mixed and distributed throughout the soil. I feel confident that some veins of this rich alkaline deposit will some day be exported to the States to be used as fertilizers. Farmers there frequently pay sixty dollars per ton for fertilizers—which a careful analysis would fail to "pan out," as they say here, five dollars' worth of valuable chemicals. This fertilizing material could be shipped to the States for from ten to fifteen dollars per ton, and sold at, say, from thirty to thirty-five dollars in the retail market.

The alkaline and even the fine, powdery soil of the valleys—in texture resembling wood ashes—would long since have been swept down the rivers had there been the same amount of rain to flood the streams as they have in the Eastern States. Such a thing as a flood washing away soils here is entirely unknown. Those who pray for more rain in this country know not what they ask for. If much more rain comes, their rich soil will vanish. Even the powerful winds which raise such clouds of dust, annoying as they are sometimes, are the means of doing much good by transporting the impalpable material, which is the only kind that can enter into solution or assimilate in vegetable production, from place to place.

It may be depended upon that the country with such a soil as Montana, so favorably situated for irrigating, will, with railroad communication, be a better place for farmers in the long run than where they depend on rain, which is one day enriching the soil and the next day washing it away from the plant roots by the cart load. So that, from what I know about farming, I would advise the settlers to come West, and not be afraid of the "dry, rainless climate."

As for stock, the bunch grass ranges, which extend, particularly in the eastern end of the Territory, in stretches sometimes twenty to fifty miles long and wide in the valleys and up the mountain slopes, even to their tops, and over them, are generally well known—if not to Eastern people, they certainly are by millions of buffalo, who appreciate these things—so that there can be little doubt that here of all places in the world cattle should come to fatten. The feed lasts all winter long, but of course it is not the part of wisdom to leave cattle exposed throughout the winter without laying in store some provision against snow storms, which have in some valleys covered the bunch grass for several weeks at a time.

T. P. R.

CASUALTIES.

Leg Broken by a Barrel of Cider.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., November 4, 1872.

A man living near Barnettsville was thrown from his wagon this morning and fell to the ground, and a barrel of cider, which was in the wagon at the time, fell on his leg, mashing it badly and rendering amputation below the knee necessary.

Man Cut in Twain by a Passenger Train at Lockland, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCKLAND, OHIO, November 4, 1872.

As a passenger train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at this place was pulling out this morning, two young men employed on the train attempted to get aboard. One of them succeeded, but the other, named Ross, fell under the train and one car passed over his body, cutting him in twain and of course killing him instantly.

Death from Hydrophobia.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Gottfried Gebhardt, a young boy who was bitten on the hand seven weeks ago by a dog, died last night of hydrophobia after suffering intensely three days. This is the second death by hydrophobia that has occurred within a week.

Collision of Coal Trains.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, OHIO, November 4, 1872.

A collision occurred here this morning on the Hocking Valley Road between two coal trains, smashing up quite a number of cars, and doing considerable damage to locomotives, one of which was a new one. One man was injured by jumping from the train.

Fire at Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, MO., November 4.—A fire broke out this morning in a commission house, near the Union depot, which burnt three buildings and damaged a fourth. Loss $10,000; insurance $1,700.

THE later accounts of the English trial of government management of the telegraph shows that the practice of using the telegraph for transmitting social and business messages for short distances—such as we intrust almost wholly to the mail or to express messengers—has grown into a settled custom, and is found to be one of the most convenient of recent innovations. The time will also come in this country when the means of quick communication with the rest of the world will be brought to every man's door.

THERE are now about seventy Japanese studying in Berlin and everybody is pleased with their intelligence, industry and very proper behavior. One of these gentlemen, belonging to the highest families, is the uncle of the Mikado. They are very eager to learn, and confidence is felt that by them, and by those studying in other cities of Europe and America, a whole social revolution in the East will be brought about. What has been done already in these last years is wonderful. It is said that the Mikado himself will pay a visit to Berlin.

The Memphis papers continue to give glowing accounts of the exposition and fair in that city. They are largely attended, and the merchants and hotels, as well as the proprietors of the two institutions, are making a good thing out of them.

STATE NEWS.

Solomon Feather floated lightly through the mazy waltz, at the celebration of his fifty-eighth birthday, in Reading.

Apples are down to six cents a bushel in Berks county.

A Brady's Bender, now living with his second spouse, had an interesting family squabble the other day, in which he cast up to No. 2 her lack of beauty—she wasn't half so good looking as No. 1. On this the good dame took issue, and defied him to the proof. Remembering that he had buried with his first wife, nine years previously, a fine picture of the deceased, he took his little spade, went to the city of the dead, opened the grave, took out the picture and carried it home in triumph. No. 2 acknowledged the truth of her husband's assertion.

The Philadelphia Councils have appropriated $50,000 for the immediate expenses of the Centennial Commission.

Pottsville has a half dozen savings banks and funds.

Isaac Betz, of Schuylkill county, tried to capture a large falcon hawk which had made a descent on his poultry yard, and fastened his talons in a rooster that was too heavy for him to "get away with." Receiving several severe wounds in his hands, he killed the bird, which measured four feet one inch from tip to tip of wings. Isaac bets that he won't attempt to capture any more such talon-ted birds.

Tamaquans are talking of establishing at that place an anthracite furnace.

Susan Denin, an actress of considerable note a dozen years ago, has been traveling through the eastern counties lately with a dramatic organization called the "Palace of Truth" troupe. Their business manager, carrying all the funds, left them at Plymouth last week for the purpose of going to Wilksbarre to purchase tickets for Pittsburgh. The last word from him came in the shape of a letter bidding the company "good-bye and good luck."

Catharine Mulroy is in the Luzerne county jail, charged with stealing sixty-nine brass box-seats from the cars of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. The box seats weigh five pounds each, and cost thirty cents per pound.

The reunion of the 143d, 149th and 150th Pennsylvania regiments takes place at the old camp ground, Kingston Hollow, Luzerne county, on Thursday.

THE BURNING BLUFFS.

Explanation of a Man Who Helped to Survey the Bluffs at Fort Pillow.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA., November 1, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I read in a recent issue of your journal an article on the subject of the burning bluffs near Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi river. I think I can explain the cause of the phenomenon. In the year 1858 the writer spent some eight weeks in assisting to survey a tract of 4,500 acres of land belonging at that time to a gentleman in St. Louis, and on which Hatchie Bluffs, better known since the war of the rebellion as Fort Pillow, is located. The bluffs at this point are cut in two by Coal creek, which empties into the Mississippi here, while Hatchie river runs behind them, making a triangular shaped piece of land. Here the Mississippi river rises and falls some sixty feet perpendicular, and about twenty feet below high-water mark there is a vein of coal about three and a half feet thick, known as the lignite vein, or brown coal, being the latest deposit or upper stratum of the whole coal formation. It contains a large per centage of oil, and is over and underlaid by beds of soft sand rock; above this is a stratum of soap stone. In appearance it is hard coal, but crumbles readily in the fingers. This coal is the only combustible matter in the formation of the ground, from low-water mark to the top of the bluffs. It could be very easily ignited, and a wood-chopper's fire or hunter's camp may have been the means of igniting it. Once blazing, it would be very difficult to extinguish the flames. It burns freely, emitting a smoke with an odor as of grease, and the ashes resemble wood ashes.

T. S. H.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

A Sad French Romance

Late French newspapers give the particulars of a sad affair which recently occurred at Dijon. From the statement of one of the principals in the sorrowful drama, we learn the following facts: Edward Darrell, a native of Baltimore, thirty-two years of age, served with distinction in the late war as a member of the Second Maine Volunteers, being when mustered out a major by brevet. He then obtained a clerkship in the Interior Department, which he was compelled to leave suddenly on account of trouble with a fallen woman. Darrell immediately started for a tour of Europe with $1,000 in his pocket. Arrived in Paris he fell among gamblers, who soon stripped him of nearly all his money. Learning that a teacher of the English language was wanted at the Lyceum at Dijon, thither he went, arriving with six dollars in his pocket. He was fortunate enough to secure the position, the salary being 1,200 francs per year. He took lodgings in the house of a widow lady, Mme. Sanssure, who had two beautiful daughters, Annie and Sophie. With the first named he fell in love, and they soon became engaged. Being thrown much into the other sister's society, Sophie fell a victim to his wiles. The two girls discovered each other's secret, and resolved, when they knew the whole truth, to commit suicide. They procured some Spanish green and poisoned themselves. They were found on their bed in their chamber, locked in firm embrace. Their countenances were sweet and unruffled, their appearance being more that of peaceful sleep than of death from a terrible poison. They left the following notes to their parents:

"DEAR MOTHER: Edward has betrayed me. He loved Sophie better than me! "ANNIE."

"MAMMA: You must not cry over me. I have been wicked, and I had no longer a right to live. Do not blame him! "SOPHIE."

Darrell was frantic when he discovered the fate of his beautiful victims. He was arrested, and behaved so like a madman that the officers were compelled to put him in a straight-jacket. The criminal judge of the department investigated the terrible affair, but he came to the conclusion that he had no right to hold Darrell. The latter was sent to Paris, where he is now confined in a Maison de Santé.

THE KANACKA KINGDOM.

Approaching Bankruptcy—Extravagant Cost of Government.

Kamehameha V., present ruler of Hawaii on the Sandwich Islands, is childless, but under the Hawaiian Constitution has the privilege of naming his successor. Public opinion points to Prince Lunalilo as the person who will probably be selected to fill the throne on the demise of the king. He was considered the rightful heir previous to the accession of the ruling Kamehameha, but was set aside by the old king. His claim comes from the female side of the reigning family, being a son of the sister of Kamehameha II., and has attained the age of thirty-four years. He is popular with the people of his own race, is well educated, and has a fine personal address.

The prince, when he attains the throne, will inherit a debt with his kingly title. The revenues of the kingdom, do not seem to be adequate to meet its expenses. Two different loans have recently been thrown upon the market—one to pay for the erection of a hotel, amounting to $116,000, and another to meet deficiencies of $250,000. Every year there is a fall off in the population, from disease, while very little is added by immigration. There was in the seven inhabited islands, in 1823, a population of $140,000. In 1832 it had diminished to 130,316; in 1836, to 103,579; in 1850, to 84,165; in 1853, to 73,230. It is estimated that the population at this time does not exceed 60,000 souls.

The government would seem to be more complicated in its machinery than so small a populations requires. Its expenses for the fiscal year 1871 foot up $1,150,244. There are no less than twenty-six supreme and district judges, all drawing salaries of $10,000, $8,000, $4,000, down to $600 each, besides clerks, interpreters, etc., and there are also police judges and a host of other officers, all receiving good pay. The attorney general's department alone costs annually $97,208, the department of foreign affairs and war, $94,200; the interior department, $461,276, and the finance department, $234,150. Two ominous items in the expenses of the interior department are "leper establishment, $30,000; traveling physicians and nurses, $12,000." There can be scarcely a doubt that the annual expenses of the kingdom might be reduced one-half, if not more, and the government be better administered than it is now. Unless retrenchment be inaugurated, in a few years the kingdom will be hopelessly swamped in debt.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, writing from Scotland, is not complimentary in what he has to say of th people. He says:

"I know no country where the distinction of caste is more sternly and even coarsely marked out. The local duke or marquis seems everywhere to be regarded almost exactly as he might have been in feudal times—as a sort of heaven-appointed ruler and king. In England, after all, nobody cares much about a lord except people who have a chance of being invited to dine with him. The average middle class Briton, who never dreams of such a privilege, concerns himself little about peers, and has no more natural reverence for a duke than he has for a lord mayor. But in Scotland you live always under the shadow of the duke—this, that and the other duke."

He says the country seems to the traveler to be nearly depopulated. Besides the dull cities, the hotels and picturesque places where dukes come in the season to shoot grouse, there is absolutely nothing, and we may travel for hours and see nobody. Says Mr. McCarthy, further:

"Some of the Highland villages, when you do see them, are as miserable a collection of hovels as could be found even in the west of Ireland. Dirt, squalor and nakedness are everywhere. You will scarcely see anywhere a woman who wears shoes and stockings. The children are all but naked. We saw the other day a big, raw-boned girl, fully fourteen years old, I should say, amusing herself with other children in the open air. The rain was pouring heavily. The girl had apparently no garments but a ragged frock with a very short skirt. Her legs and feet were bare of course, but in that condition she was only like everybody else. Her poor little frock, however, was all torn from the neck to the waist; could hardly be said to have a body left to it, and her whole chest was as bare as her forehead to the pelting rain. We here are accustomed, of course, to regard Scotland as a highly prosperous country, a model of energy and intelligence, an example and a shame to poor Ireland."

Some well authenticated facts have just been published which possess a special interest as bearing on the question of opening public libraries and art galleries on Sunday. Since Sir Richard Wallace left his superb collection of paintings at Bethnal Green, on condition that they should be publicly exhibited on Sunday, the moral effect on the poorer classes has been evident to all. According to the statement of the rector of the place the grog-shops are far less crowded than they used to be on week-days, and "only attract the laborer to soak in them on Sundays when piety demands that art shall make way for gin." Another experiment, similar in kind, extends further back. The Rev. Frederick Silver, a number of years ago, was appointed to a parish in Shropshire, notorious for all kinds of vice as well as ignorance. He looked about him for some means to remedy the great evil, and collected with taste and care an art gallery and museum of instructive curiosities, announcing that they would be open to inspection all days, especially Sundays. In other ways he has since supplemented the work then begun, until he has transformed his parish into one of the happiest communities in England, with industry, thrift and morality the controling powers.

PARIS intelligence informs us that business is reviving, and Paris appears somewhat like the gay city of fair women and brave men that she was before the war. The fashionables of her own country and of Russia and America are returning to worship at the old shrine, and deserting the parvenue Berlin goddess who tried to occupy the place of Paris. Large orders are received daily from all the great cities of Europe and America by the modistes of Paris, which give employment to hundreds, and seamstresses earn higher wages to-day than for many years. The fancy goods business is rapidly reviving, and in spite of the temporary triumph of Berlin and Dresden, Paris is rapidly regaining her old ascendancy in the manufacture and sale of all kinds of bijouterie.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

FOR 5 DOLLARS
YOU CAN GET A
GOOD OVERCOAT
AT THE
BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE.
10 DOLLARS
WILL BUY A BUSINESS SUIT.

MOTHERS,
$7 50
WILL BUY A SUIT AND OVERCOAT FOR YOUR BOY,
AT THE
Boston Square Dealing
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
178 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
95 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

OHIO NEWS.

Mrs. James White, of Eden, Delaware county, was thrown from a buggy when going from church, and died two days thereafter.

Charles Craighcraft, of Troy, Richland county, while unloading a load of wheat, fell dead of heart disease.

Some of our Pittsburgh capitalists propose to establish a rolling mill at Massillon, and the people there are inclined to raise the required funds.

At a reunion of the family of Major Joseph Sprague, in Wooster, Ohio, the united ages of his six children, including an adopted daughter present, were four hundred and sixty-five years. Major Sprague's own age was ninety-nine, his wife's ninety-four, and his eldest sons' ages were seventy-four and seventy-two, respectively.

A Norwalk girl who wanted to be married the other day, but wasn't old enough, got a friend of twenty-five to personate her at the clerk's office, and by the shrewd dodge secured a husband.

The Mansfield *Shield* has the following: One day last week, a Mansfield lady, while out in the garden, was attacked by a big rat, and after various endeavors to get him away, she retreated to the house, his ratship pursuing her at full speed into the house, making war upon the family, and only retreating after a severe engagement.

Lorain county produced and exported, last year, ten million pounds of cheese. The price paid to the makers and farmers averaged about twelve cents per pound, and amounted to $1,206,000. This is all surplus; it does not include home consumption. It gives $40 dividend to every man, woman and child in the county.

Large numbers of plover and teal are said to have appeared along the river, a short distance north of Dayton.

Jacob Treber, of West Union, voted on the 8th for the seventy-second time in his life. He is ninety-three years of age, and cast his first vote for Thomas Jefferson, in the year 1800.

Wm. Sands, living near Hilliard Station, was arrested for twice committing rape on his daughter.

A bloated schoolmaster in Marietta has an income of twelve dollars a month and finds himself. He can remember when he was poor and barefooted.

Elyria has the most gallant man ever heard of. He refrained from kicking a dog that had bitten him because it was a female dog. "If it wasn't for your sex," said he, "I'd kick your head off."

Miss Charity Speaker, of Upper Sandusky, was burned to death a few days ago. A coal oil lamp broke in being set on the stone floor of a cellar and the burning oil scattered over her clothes.

The Wyandott *Republican*, in noticing the death of Mr. S. Frazier, of Antrim township, says: "The deceased was a pensioner of the war of 1812. During the late war, although so well advanced in years, he colored his whiskers and made several efforts to enlist in the Union army. He has been a resident of this county over forty-five years."

The Norwalk *Experiment* says: George Gauff, who had been almost a life-long resident of Norwalk (having been born in Northumberland county, Pa., and removed to the village in 1823), dropped dead near the railroad depot October 15. He had been employed as a pattern maker in the railroad shops for a number of years.

The Perrysburgh correspondent of the Toledo *Commercial* writes to that paper that, about two weeks since, Simon Thomas, a colored man of Toledo, came to that place and bought the Lutheran Church building and lot, situated on Third street, paying for them cash in hand. The money had been gathered ten cents at a time, blacking boots, and the purchase price was the blacking of four thousand pairs. He bought the premises for the use of his colored brethren of the United Brethren denomination, and they held their first services last Sunday.

Mrs. Dunlap, the wife of the Columbus murderer, has sued V. Koerner and J. Lauber, claiming from the former $5,000, and from the latter $400 damages, the ground of action in both cases being that the defendants sold her husband the liquor under the influence of which he murdered Carpenter.

Mr. Kistler, of Warren, one night, hearing some person in his cellar, who had got in by an outside cellar door, jumped out of a window on the cellar door, and then put on his clothes, which his wife had thrown to him while there. Soon his wife joined him, and, in spite of the burglar's efforts, they succeeded in keeping the door down, occasionally punching his head, as he would stick it out, with brickbats, till assistance could be got, when he was arrested and taken to jail.

Mrs. Ann McGuire Craige, of Cincinnati, died a few days ago, at the advanced age of one hundred and two years.

C. W. Myers, in jail for larceny, at Pomeroy, attempted suicide by first taking poison intended for bugs, and then by hanging himself with a rope made of his shirt. Both were failures.

Where John Bull Will Get His Roast Beef.

Not only are we soon going to send coal to England, but also meat—beeves on the hoof from the vast grazing fields of Texas, from whence thousands of heads of cattle are now sent eastward for consumption. The graziers of Texas are rapidly improving the quality of their herds, and, in a few years, will have fine flesh-forming animals. The lines of railroad even now piercing Texas will in due time bring the fat beeves to Philadelphia and other Atlantic ports, whence they will be shipped to England. Ten or twelve days will carry them to the other side, where beef is scarce, and, consequently, dear. This exportation of beeves may seem a trifle visionary at present. It is, however, not only feasible, but must, of necessity, be carried to a practical conclusion. England has tried in vain to utilize the mutton of Australia and to import cattle from South America. The canned mutton is unpalatable and unwholesome, and the long sea voyage through torrid latitudes has proved an insurmountable obstacle to bringing cattle from South America. To Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming must England look for her future beef supply.

"Hurry Up the Cakes,"
And be sure to put into
them the proper quantity of
Banner Baking Powder,
and they will be
Light, Sweet and Delicious.
Mistakes are avoided by using
this celebrated Powder, as each
can contains a measure, and
full directions go with it.

House Cleaning Made Easy.
Sapolio does the work,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for windows,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for wood work,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio removes stains,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for tin ware.

Depot for Mineral Waters.
Gettysburg Water,
Healing Spring Water,
Excelsior Spring (Saratoga) Water,
Geyser Spring (Saratoga) Water,
Hathorn Spring (Saratoga) Water,
at Clark's Drug store, 103 Fifth avenue.

Chloralum
Is one of the best and safest disinfectants known—useful to prevent any contagious disease. For sale at Clark's Drug Store, 103 Fifth avenue.

Chloralum
Is one of the best and safest disinfectants known—useful to prevent any contagious disease. For sale at Clark's Drug Store, 103 Fifth avenue. tf

LINN HAVEN oysters at 184 Liberty street.

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

Prevent the Horse Plague
By using *Bromo-Chloralum*, recommended by veterinary surgeons. Sold by Clark, No. 103 Fifth avenue. tf

Hoyt's German Cologne,
Equal to any imported and cheaper. Sold only at Clark's, 103 Fifth avenue.

LINN HAVEN Oysters at 194 Liberty street.

Who Killed Them?
Abel's
Vermin Exterminator,
The only Reliable.
It has no Equal for banishing
Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere
At 25 cents per bottle.
Try it, and you will use no other.

The Horse Plague.
A Rochester veterinary surgeon recommends *Chloralum* or *Bromo-Chloralum* as proper disinfectants to use about the stables to prevent the plague. Sold by Clark, 103 Fifth avenue. tf

Effervescing Medicines.
Bi-Carb Pottassa.
Vichy Salts.
Kissingen Salts.
Nitrate of Cerium.
Magnesia Aperient.
Citrate Iron and Quinine.
Sedlitz Granules.
Citrate Magnesia Granules, all of English manufacture, and recommended as reliable. For sale at
CLARK'S Drug Store,
103 Fifth avenue.

SCHRIMPS at 184 Liberty street.

BUY your fish and have them dressed for immediate use at 184 Liberty street.

LINN HAVEN oysters at 184 Liberty street.

Pyle's O. K. Soap.
Best in America,
Buy, try and compare. tf

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—ONE WHO thoroughly understands his business and will make himself generally useful in a Wholesale Liquor Store. Address WALKER, Dispatch office.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $20,000 Capital in the Wholesale Grocery business; business already established and doing a large trade. A fine opportunity for any one wishing to invest. Address SACHARINE, Commercial Office.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS—BY the Vermillion Coal Co., at Streator, La Salle county, Illinois. This Company have three of the finest Shafts in the West, 6 foot vein, stone roof and floor. Guarantee steady work all winter at one dollar per ton.

WANTED—BUSINESS MANAGER AND CONSIGNEE—With $5,000 to $10,000 ready capital, the loan of which will be secured by first mortgage on improved real estate worth more than double the amount loaned and personal services be liberally paid for. Address, with real name and residence, Star Iron Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio. TThs

WANTED—15 LABORING MEN FOR City; several Farm hands, carriage drivers and teamsters want work; several girls to do cooking, housework, &c., in private families, hotels, &c., in city and country. Persons wanting men and boys for all kinds of work, can be supplied at the EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—ON Wednesday evening, from 336 Bingham street, South Pittsburgh, a bright bay Horse, white face, two hind and one fore leg white, 5 years old. Any one returning or giving information of the same will be liberally rewarded. A. H. SCHREWE.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—AT TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES, A Pocketbook containing Valuable Papers, Railroad Passes and some five or six dollars in money. The party who got it can keep the money if he will return the Pocketbook and Papers to J. B. Burns & Co.'s Drug Store, corner Penn and Sixth street. M. M. BELL.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE SECOND STORY front and back Room, with first-class Board, at 150 Third avenue.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, WITH Board, a handsomely furnished front Room, second story. Inquire at 154 Second avenue.

BOARDING.—FOR RENT—FURNISHed Rooms, with or without board; two second story and one third-story rooms; day boarding. Apply at No. 70 Smithfield street.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. T

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

PERSONAL—MISSING FROM THE home of her parents, in Allegheny city, since 6 P. M., November 1st, LIZZIE MURPHY, a young woman about eighteen years of age, rather stout built, prepossessing in appearance, about five feet in stature. When last seen she was dressed in a plaid dress, with green, black and blue bars, and a shawl of purple and white bars. From her actions before leaving, it is feared she was slightly deranged. Any one having information to communicate about her will confer a great favor by sending word to or addressing B. F. CLARK, Chief of Police, Allegheny city, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—UNION STONE CO.'S Emery Wheels; will not glaze or gum. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—HEATER AND REGISTER—A Heater and Register in good order. Apply to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE—COPPER PIPE—100 COPPER Pipes, 1¼ inch diameter and 9 feet long, each. LEWIS & ROSSITER, Second avenue, near Gas Works.

FOR SALE—FOUR TWO-FLUE BOILERS, 28 feet by 42, all complete, by JAMES HILL & CO., Marion avenue, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny city. tf

FOR SALE—JUDSON GOVERNORS—The best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine builders. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—OIL LEASE, 25 ACRES AT one-seventh royalty; new rig, ready to commence drilling. Also 15 Acres Lease; one-sixth royalty; rig complete. Located in St. Petersburg oil belt, which will be sold cheap. Address or call on Dr. J. J. LOONEY, St. Petersburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STORE—IN in a fast growing town, in Eastern Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the crossing of the Marietta and Pittsburgh Railroad. Address R. M. GREEN, Cambridge, Ohio. TThs

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 87 Market street, Pittsburgh, about 17 feet east of the Diamond, running through from Market street to Union street, and now occupied by Theodore F. Phillips. For terms of sale inquire of DAVID W. BELL, Attorney, No. 144 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE OF 6 Rooms, with Bathroom, Hall and Cellar. Gas throughout, all in good order. Lot 20 by 100 feet, beautifully situated on Roberts street, Eleventh Ward, Pittsburgh. Will be sold low. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE LEASE, Stock and Fixtures of a first-class Grocery Store, now doing a business of $35,000 to $40,000 a year. The Store is situated on North avenue, Allegheny city. The Lease can be had for a term of years at a rent of $242 per year. Reason for selling on account of owner's health. For particulars inquire at 208 North avenue, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—SIX BEAUTIFUL LOTS on Mount Washington, adjoining the residence of John Grier, Jr. They front on the Washington Pike and are perfectly level. They are within fifteen minutes' walk of the Inclined Plane and two minutes' walk of the station of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad, which will be in operation in a few weeks. To a cash customer they will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE, NO. 337 Liberty street; rent will be very moderate if applied for soon. Address or call at G. H. ANDERSON & CO.'S, 128 Second avenue.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, situate No. 15 Virgin alley, near Wood street. Inquire of W. A. HOEVELER, No. 25 Seventh street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling, situate in the Thirteenth ward, between Thirty second and Thirty-third streets, with Carriage House and Stable attached. Possession can be given October 1st. Inquire at No. 101 Fourth avenue, or 66 Third avenue. tf

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A very comfortable Double House, nearly new; eight Rooms; two Finished Attics; Finished Cellars; Bath Room; Marble Mantels; nicely Papered and Painted; large Garden, Fruit, &c., attached; most pleasant, level part of Center avenue, beyond Kirkpatrick street. Rent moderate. Inquire of 167 First avenue. tf

FOR RENT—PATTERN WORKS—I will lease for a term of years the Venture Pattern Works, corner of Twentieth street and Mulberry alley. The Building is 36 feet front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, on a Lot 100 feet front by 120 feet deep. Engine 40 horse power. Is well adapted for Pattern Works, Planing Mill or Sash and Door Factory. For particulars call at the Works. S. L. VERA, Proprietor. TThs

GILL & BROTHER,
NO. 113 WOOD STREET.
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Men's, Boys', Women's and Children's
Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and Balmorals.

Would call attention of the Trade to our Large Stock of all kinds, which we sell at Manufacturers' Prices. Special attention called to our "FORT PITT BOOTS," unsurpassed for quality and durability. Miners' Nailed Brogans and Lumbermen's Moose Hide Boots. We are Agents for RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

N. B.—Eastern Bills Duplicated, and Orders Filled with care and attention.

BAILEY & CO.,
Twelfth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WORKS OF ART,
MARBLE
STATUARY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE PIONEER HARDWARE, Stove and Tin Store of Parker's Landing. Address W. J. McCONNELL.

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Extensive and profitable business already established. Address DODGE, RHORER & CO., Louisville, Ky. tf

NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO., General Office. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stock Transfer Books of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be closed on the 15th day of November next, and to remain till after the annual meeting of Stockholders in December next for the election of Directors of said Company for the ensuing year.
CHAS. DONNELLY, Secretary and Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, October 28, 1872. TThs

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—An Election for Thirteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, on TUESDAY, November 12, 1872, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1872.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6) on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst., free of tax.
JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1872.

☞ DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders forthwith.
JOHN S. SCULLY, Cashier.
November 1, 1872.

☞ THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Directors of the Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 11th inst., free of all taxes.
GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.
November 1, 1872.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF BIRMINGHAM.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after November 15, 1872.
H. F. VOIGT, Cashier.
Birmingham, November 1, 1872.

POLITICAL.

☞ ELECTION RETURNS—

The Republican Headquarters for the
Reception and Announcement of Election Returns,
On TUESDAY EVENING, November 5th, will be at
CITY HALL, MARKET STREET.

The Washington Cornet Band will be in attendance.
☞ ALL ARE INVITED.
A. H. GROSS,
Chairman County Committee.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT
FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.
The Only House that Handles the Celebrated
White River Flour,
Golden Fleece and
Jenkins' Snow Flake.

All Orders for Flour, Groceries, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c., from responsible parties by mail, promptly filled at Lowest Rates.
☞ **No Charge for Drayage.**
Time on Flour, Groceries and General Merchandise, 30 days. One per cent. discount allowed on Flour and all other Goods, if paid within 10 days from date of bill.

S. Lissberger

Has the pleasure to inform the public that he has just opened a LARGE IRON YARD in connection with an EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE, where he has always on hand a supply of
INGOT COPPER,
BLOCK TIN, PIG LEAD,
SPELTER, ANTIMONY,
Tinners' and Plumbers' Solder,
And all grades of BABBIT'S METALS, which he will sell at New York Prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
Cor. of Fourth Street and Duquesne Way.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership existing between FREDERICK SMITH and HENRY W. FUHR, doing business as F. SCHMIDT & CO., Pawn Brokers, has this day, November 1st, 1872, been mutually dissolved, FREDERICK SCHMIDT retiring. HENRY W. FUHR will continue the business at the old stand, No. 188 Smithfield street.
FREDERICK SCHMIDT,
HENRY W. FUHR.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE Firm I will recommend my old patrons to my successor, HENRY W. FUHR, who will continue the above business at the old stand, 188 SMITHFIELD STREET.
F. SCHMIDT.

ESTATE OF JAS. A. MAZURIE, DECEASED—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of JAMES A. MAZURIE, late of the Fourth ward city of Pittsburgh, having been granted to Mrs. Margaret Mazurie and Samuel Gray, all persons having claims against, or being indebted to said Estate, will present the same for settlement to
SAMUEL GRAY,
One of the Executors, at No. 47 Sixth street, late St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. Tu

MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGE.
$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000
$8,000, $10,000, $15,000.
Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.
W. E. TUSTIN
1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

Goodall's Playing Cards.
BROADWAYS, VIRGINIAS, GEN. JACKSONS,
GOLDEN GATES & MOUNT VERNONS,
NEW STYLES. SOLD EVERYWHERE

LINDSAY,
STERRIT
& EUWER,
Have a Large Stock of
BUILDERS'
HARDWARE

Comprising a Complete Assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE suitable for Dwelling Houses, Stores, Churches and Public Buildings, Barns, Outbuildings, &c., &c., Bought PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCES, and now offered at

LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,
311 LIBERTY STREET,
1p Opposite the Head of Smithfield street.

STATEMENT
OF THE
Real Estate Savings Bank,
NOVEMBER 1, 1872.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate		$630,228 11
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at par		25,000 00
U. S. 5 20 Bonds, at cost		82,646 40
Real Estate		10,110 84
Office Furniture		840 76
Cash		34,622 54
Total		$783,448 65
LIABILITIES.		
Due Depositors	$708,179 42	
Due Depositors, Interest, November 1, 1872	18,680 55	726,859 97
Balance Contingent Fund		56,588 68
Total		$783,448 65

The above is a true statement.
ISAAC JONES, President.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Secretary.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, find the foregoing statement correct.
H. CHILDS,
NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, Jr., } Committee.
D. W. C. BIDWELL,

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK.
President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Wm. H. Smith.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES.
Hon. Thomas M. Howe,
Isaac Jones,
D. W. C. Bidwell,
Harvey Childs,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
C. G. Hussey,
Jacob Painter,
Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.,
Wm. H. Smith.

Interest Allowed on Deposits at 6 Per Cent. Per Annum, payable to depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and Compounded.
Open for Depositors from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., Daily, and every Saturday Evening, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jos. S. Finch & Co.'s
189, 191, 193 and 195 FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Invite the attention of the Trade to the following large stock of GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE RYE WHISKIES, free and in bond. Each barrel bears the date of manufacture, and the Trade is requested to examine the age and quality, and prices will be made as low as any house on the continent:

DATE.	NO. OF BBLS.	BRAND.
April, 1865	60	Golden Wedding Rye.
September, 1866	30	do
June, 1869	500	do
September, 1869	135	do
October, 1869	61	do
November, 1869	500	do
December, 1869	400	do
January, 1870	152	do
February, 1870	388	do
March, 1870	319	do
June, 1870	246	do
July, 1870	271	do
September, 1870	200	do
October, 1870	208	do
November, 1870	190	do
December, 1870	96	do
January, 1871	108	do
March, 1871	150	do
April, 1871	125	do
June, 1871	100	do
July, 1871	125	do
September, 1871	200	do
October, 1871	247	Golden Wedding and Family Circle Rye Whisky.
November, 1871	269	
December, 1871	298	
January, 1872	357	do
February, 1872	310	do
March, 1872	462	do
April, 1872	454	do
May, 1872	167	do
June, 1872	665	do
July, 1872	650	do
August, 1872	275	do
September, 1872	303	do
October, 1872	355	do

BRANCH HOUSES:
No. 44 Lombard street, Baltimore.
No. 80½ Pearl street, New York.
No. 222 South Front street, Philadelphia.
San Francisco, California. 1p

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS
White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead........................91 parts
Linseed Oil.........................9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS,
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS,
WHOLESALE AT
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
1p 184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

REPUBLICANS, VOTE!

You had better do it early in the day before the polls are crowded or business calls you away, till voting becomes either impossible or an annoying operation. Adopted to any considerable extent it would be a fatal rule to act on, that the election of GRANT is safe, therefore there is no reason for going to the polls. If this idea has entered the head of a Republican, let him banish it for the only safe one of every man voting. There is positive danger in any other. Let it be the rule of every Republican's conduct to-day. Vote!

IT was of course the proper thing for Mr. BANCROFT to do to apply to the German Foreign office for an account of expenses incurred by the German government in the course of the San Juan arbitration. No doubt, considerable expenses were incurred. To refer to only a single item, the experts employed in the investigation of the subject were, according to propriety and precedent in such cases, entitled to very high pay for their services. Though the amount involved is a trifle to either of the parties concerned in the question just decided, the refusal of the German government to make out "a bill of expenses" is an expression of international courtesy that will be generally appreciated in the United States.

THE *Tribune* condescends to observe that it has not thought it worth while to criticise the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation, and then, in a fine burst of journalistic impartiality and candor, proceeds to remark that "'Thank GOD for me' is rather a steep general order even for a Lieutenant General." There was not the slightest reference in the Proclamation to the failure of the machinations against the peace and safety of the Republic, concocted by the domestic conspirators of which the *Tribune* has been so willing and servile a tool; but it is quite apparent, from the tone of that journal with reference to the matter, that it is perfectly conscious of the fact such an allusion might with great propriety and pertinency have been made. "Suspicion," it is said, "always haunts the guilty mind," and that is what makes the *Tribune* imagine the proclamation in question contained a fling at Greeleyism. It did not, however; for it bears intrinsic evidences of having been written in a mood too high for cognizance of minor evils and annoyances.

THE principal feature of the meeting of City Councils, yesterday, was the formal reception and admission of the members elect from the newly consolidated wards on the south side of the Monongohela and Ohio rivers. Eleven separate boroughs, with an aggeegate population of 36,000 persons, have been added to the city, giving us in round numbers 125,000, with a reserve of 55,000 on the north side, which it is hoped will soon form a part of Pittsburgh. Then, and not till then, will Pittsburgh have attained its proper status. In the last census we are made to rank sixteenth in the list of cities, while in reality we ought to stand sixth or seventh. With our new territory we rank eleventh in the list, thus: 1. New York, 942,000; 2. Philadelphia, 674,000; 3. Brooklyn, 396,000; 4. St. Louis, 310,000; 5. Chicago, 298,000; 6. Baltimore, 267,000; 7. Boston, 250,000; 8. Cincinnati, 216,000; 9. New Orleans, 193,000; 10. San Francisco, 149,000; 11. Pittsburgh, 125,000. By the next census, with the consolidation of the north side, and the natural increase in population, Pittsburgh should number 250,000.

THE "Liberal" victory in Georgia, over which the *Tribune* grew so enthusiastic, and which it characterized as the "splendid fruit" of the doctrine of "reconciliation," is beginning to produce its legitimate results. It having become evident that, in the ratio of the success of the Greeleyites in that section, freedom of opinion and security for life and property vanish, a great exodus from the State of those whose personal rights have been so shamefully trampled upon, has already set in. Let honest and intelligent men, of whatever party, while going to the polls to-day, reflect that in exactly the degree of success of the Confederate movement, the industrial rehabilitation of the South is obstructed and delayed, by the imperilings of the rights and liberties of the people. The protection of the loyal citizens of the South is an essential prerequisite to its business prosperity. Capital will not invest itself without a settled basis to build upon, nor immigration flow where the constitutional rights of men are not respected and enforced. Moreover, the welfare of one is the welfare of all, and every man who desires the establishment of lasting peace, true reconciliation, and general prosperity among all classes of the people, should vote for the continuance of the present national administration and policy, as the only means whereby these results are to be secured.

IT is said that when the momentary excitement in the Cincinnati convention, after the nomination of HORACE GREELEY had subsided, some delegate, cooler, bolder and with a broader range of vision than his fellows, shouted in a clear and ringing voice, that resounded from one end of the immense hall to the other—"Sold, but not delivered!" To-day the prophetic warning will be fulfilled. Honest Democrats, who believe in the necessity of fidelity and integrity among men, whether in office or out of it, have everywhere during the present campaign seen how the spirit of independence has been undermined and corrupted by the nomination as their standard bearer of a man who, in addition to being a traitor to his own party, has, throughout his whole life, been the most implacable enemy of those whose cause he now professes to champion. In a word, the ground on which GREELEY appeals to Democrats for their support, is that, having been doubly false to his own convictions and principles, he is all the more likely to prove true to the interests of the whole people, without respect to party. But the people themselves will have something to say about this matter to-day; and it is to be taken for granted that the indignant voices of those Democrats, who, although sold, have not yet been delivered, will in no small measure help to swell the verdict of popular condemnation under which Greeleyism and its supporters are to go down together.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is wiser or more frank than the majority of its Confederate contemporaries in these Northern latitudes. Remarking on the great national issues that are to be decided at the polls to-day, that paper, among other appeals, frantically calls upon the vanishing hosts of Greeleyism to rally for the overthrow of the deceivers "who have stolen the livery of Republicanism to serve Abolitionism in." Unless this means that the *Post* agrees with JERE. BLACK in believing that the Constitutional amendments are "frauds," whose "extinction" the election of GREELEY would ultimately bring to pass, it can have no meaning whatever; but no one will do the *Post* the injustice to accuse it of being pointless, particularly when a much better reason can be found in its chronic hatred of the colored race. But, on whatever grounds its opinions may be based, it is quite evident that the *Post* considers the fight to be chiefly between the forces of Liberty on the one hand, and of Slavery on the other. This is also the understanding which a good many Democrats who are not of that paper's school of thinking concerning the matter, have of the whole affair; and is, we take it, one of the numerous reasons why they will to-day help to make the annihilation of Greeleyism complete and final. And as for the *Post* itself, it might as well undertake a crusade against the stars in their courses, as to endeavor to stem the ideas which mark the progress of humanity. The *Post* mistakes. It is noon—not midnight. Let it accustom its roosters to the light of the sun.

THE CZAR SPREADING HIMSELF.

Advices from St. Petersburg report that the Khan of Khiva gives no sign of a purpose to yield to the demands of the Czar. He still holds his Russian prisoners, and is building a fort, with the evident intention of resisting the Russian force collecting in the Caucasus for his punishment. It is a foolish proceeding on the part of the Khan, as with his Asiatic resources and engineering skill the most he can do will be to delay for a day or two the Muscovite advance to his capital. When, after the subjugation of Kokand and Bokhara, a few years ago, the Czar formally declared his intention to be satisfied with his territorial acquisition in Central Asia, his object was, of course, to dispel the anxiety of the English rulers of India, who have long lived in dread of Russian intrigue and activity among the fierce Mohammedans to the north of the Himmalias. Though as an expression of moderation the imperial declaration may have had a soothing effect on the British mind at home, Englishmen familiar with Mohammedan character, knew perfectly well that, whatever the Russians might desire, they would be forced to continue their conquests. And it turns out to be so in fact. Having reduced the rulers of Bokhara, Kokand, etc., to the condition of vassals of the Czar, and holding such cities as Taschkend and Samarcand with strong garrisons, they are compelled, in self-defense and in order to keep open their lines of communication, to subjugate Khiva also, whose Khan, or King, has from the first taken the lead in maintaining opposition to Russian rule and in favoring conspiracies among surrounding tribes for its overthrow. Having reduced Khiva into a province of the Russian empire, Afghanistan is likely enough to become troublesome and to require treatment at Russian hands. Should this happen, there would seem to be imminent danger of collision between Russia and England.

With whatever jealousy for political or selfish reasons Englishmen may regard the progress of Russia in Central Asia, the people of christendom generally may well look upon it with satisfaction. Muscovite civilization, though primitive and ineffectual when compared with the civilization of Western Europe, is better than modern Mohammedan civilization. The Mussulman princes, between the Caspian sea and the Himmaliah mountains, live at constant feud with one another, and in the daily practice of extortion and all sorts of cruelty among their subjects. Having subjugated or made them vassals, the Russians compel them to live at peace, while they introduce security of life and property into the social state. And western science is made available and western arts are applied in the development of industry and in the general improvement of the people. Provision is thus made against those fearful famines to which those countries are subject. Khiva, the country referred to in the dispatch, may be described as an oasis amid surrounding deserts. The people, though warlike, are said to be more energetic and industrious than most of their neighbors.

THE CLOSE OF THE CONTEST.

The ancient Athenians had a law which subjected to punishment every citizen who refused or neglected to take sides with one or the other of the political parties that divided the Republic, and which in every election required him to vote for one of the opposing candidates. Whether the principle is applicable to our own country, in the present age and under present circumstances, it is not necessary here to inquire. It is on record that the law in question was productive of excellent results while it lasted. No good citizen, who prizes the privileges and appreciates the duties of American citizenship will, it is to be hoped, fail to discharge his obligation to himself and to his country, by participating, to-day, in the final contest which is to determine the character and complexion of the government for the next four years to come; voting for that party and candidate which, in his judgment, can most safely be intrusted with the responsibilities of official power.

So far as argument is concerned, the case is closed. All that remains to be done is the formal registration of the verdict of the people at the polls. Of the character of this verdict there can be no question whatever in the mind of any reasonable man. Whether there was a real foundation for a new movement in politics need not now be discussed. It is certain that the GREELEY coalition was principally the offspring of personal grievance and personal disappointment, and that from the very first it had the questionable aspect of proceeding downward from the leaders, instead of upward from the masses, as in the case of the formation of the Republican party. We know, too, that after the Cincinnati Convention had been perverted from its primary intent and purpose by the nomination of HORACE GREELEY, the four original projectors of the reform movement met together to lament and protest against its action; and that not one of them to-day supports GREELEY. Whatever, therefore, may have been the initial design of the new departure, it perished in its cradle; a bastard movement, begotten of political ambition and dishonesty, being substituted in its stead, which under its guise and name has since been prosecuted solely in the interest of the success of the parties to the bargain, without reference to original professions. The mode in which the Confederate campaign has been conducted by its leaders has also been in strict keeping with its inception and character. Honor and decency have apparently been thrown to the winds. The most envenomed mendacities, the most virulent slanders, the most repulsive personalities, which unscrupulous partisanship could coin, have been used as legitimate weapons of warfare. No one doubts that some of the isolated acts of the administration have been open to criticism, but neither is there any question that upon the whole it has been honest, capable and effective, nor that the renomination of the President reflected mainly the unpurchased and unpurchasable sentiments of the Republicans of the country. Thus it came about that in the degree in which General GRANT and his policy have been unwarrantably assailed, the people have everywhere rallied all the more compactly to the vindication and support of both, rendered all the more hearty and determinate by their honest disgust at the miserable juggle attempted to be imposed on them. This is the reason why, whenever they got a chance at the hybrid hypocrisy, the conscientious and intelligent masses have smitten it hip and high, with each successive opportunity making their blows fall with still more telling effect. Of course, as is the case with all errorists, the leaders of the conspiracy have attributed these successive overthrows to every cause except the right one; partly from the operation of that moral blindness which always affects those who attempt to deceive others, and partly because they hoped to keep up the delusion among their dupes to the end. This, however, they have not been able to do. Sagacious and consistent Democrats repudiate the unnatural fraud almost as emphatically as do Republicans themselves; and there is little doubt that thousands of this class of voters thoughout the country, but particularly in the Northern States, will vote directly for President GRANT, not only for the purpose of giving expression to their manly indignation at the unprincipled attempts which have been made to delude and betray them, but also by way of open and public indorsement of an administration which, misrepresented and villified beyond all parallel in the history of the country, has kept faith with the whole land, and given, in the highest degree attainable, peace and prosperity to all. The lesson will be a severe one, but if those to whom it applies will lay it properly to heart, they will learn that it is never safe to underrate either the intelligence or the conscience of the people.

AN OLD SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED.

In the cable statement that the German government intends next year to re-establish Councils General in Alsace and Lorraine, we have a characteristic illustration of the spirit in which the Germans are governing the annexed provinces. The "Council General" is a French institution, regarded with great favor by the people, and therefore one of the features of French rule likely to be regretted by those French citizens who have been made German subjects against their will. Even witnesses hostile to Germany admit that, except exemption from the military conscription, the Germans have neglected no legitimate means of reconciling the Alsatians to their enforced change of allegiance. Thus all the ravages caused by the war have been repaired at the expense of the Berlin government. An inhabitant of the annexed province who lost a horse or a cow, or any piece of property, had only to make out his account and to present his claim to have it allowed, few if any questions being asked. Indeed, from the statements, not of Germans, but of English and American tourists, it would seem that no sufferers by war were ever before treated with such liberality as the Alsatians have experienced at the hands of their Teutonic conquerors. This liberality was exercised on principle for the purpose of giving its objects practical evidence of German good will, and of thus exemplifying beforehand the advantages to be derived in the future from the change. It also appears that the Alsatian applicants for favor or indemnity were careful to suppress their purpose to leave the province until they had received what they wanted. This course, we fancy, seemed to them to find precedent and warrant in the Biblical record which tells how the children of Israel once spoiled the Egyptians. Another fact, well attested, is that the German officials sent into the new province to administer its affairs have evidently been selected with extreme care; they being men generally notable not only for intelligence and efficiency, but also for their patient and tolerant spirit.

FOLLY AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

Liberal and Democratic speakers are wont to dwell upon no other topic with such unctuous satisfaction as upon the alleged impoverishment of the South by the carpet baggers. One who believed their statements would fancy that the people of the late Confederate States are in a starving condition and legitimate objects of charitable contributions. The truth is that these lugubrious charges receive no countenance from the Southern press, even from those newspapers which are hostile to the Republican party. Written for circulation among people familiar with the facts of the case, they are not at liberty to indulge in fictions of the kind even for partisan purposes, while our Northern demogogues feel free to indulge their imagination in any freedom that may seem adapted to their aim. Sensible men in the South, whatever their politics happen to be, necessarily look at their own material condition to-day in the light of the past, and therefore cannot help seeing that, taking all things into account, they are bound to admit the steady though gradual progress of their communities in prosperity.

The Vicksburg *Times* lately referred to "the remarkable fact that, wherever in the South many Northern people settled at the close of the war and freedom of opinion was tolerated, great prosperity now prevails." To a Southern man the fact may appear remarkable; but it is after all the natural and inevitable outcome of a universal law. And it is not to be supposed that there are very many adults in any Southern State at the present time unable to interpret the phenomenon. At the close of the war Northern men with abundance of capital were eager to take part in the development of the South. They were men of excellent character, too, accustomed at home to the best society of their neighborhoods. As settlers in the South they asked for no favors, they claimed no privileges, they desired nothing but civility, along with security for life and property. But the South repelled them, and chose to indulge the feelings excited by the recent conflict at the cost of whatever present and prospective advantages might accrue from the accession of money and population. The men who acted thus foolishly feel to-day that they have no claim upon the sympathy of the world under difficulties and embarrassments which are the proper consequences of their own want of foresight and self-restraint. The lesson was no doubt needed as an indispensable preparation for any worthy part in the new society gradually springing up on the ruins of slavery.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The steamers for the Florida coast and the West Indies are beginning to go out well filled with those of our people whose health cannot buffet with the rigor of our northern winter, and who annually find refuge in the softer climate and more congenial skies of the tropical verge. Cuba, also, is threatened with an inundation of American tourists.

The spread of small-pox through Kentucky during the last two weeks is alarming. The local papers of nearly every town in the central part of the State give lists of new cases.

In a recent dog suit in California, the effect of cutting off a dog's ears and tail came up incidentally, and it was in proof that if you clip the dog's ears after the dog is a year old, the ears will lop forward; otherwise if the ears are trimmed when the dog is a pup. And so with the tail, cut when the animal is green the stub will retain an elevated position at an angle of forty-five degrees ever after.

Denmark has been indulging in an exhibition and has met with considerable success. Norwegian and Swedish art were well represented. The largest proportional number of awards were carried off by Sweden.

An ingenious improvement in the construction of cotton gins consists in the application of an air exhaust, which facilitates the feeding of the cotton to the rollers, and an air draught for removing the cotton from the rollers, which it does most effectively, thus dispensing with the use of brushes or other devices for that purpose.

A couple of Connecticut politicians have prepared for themselves the following dilemma: If Greeley is elected the Grant man will swallow a dozen rotten eggs, and *vice versa*.

The Iowa lime burners are using corn as fuel in their kilns successfully, and find it cheaper than wood.

An ingenious mechanic has invented buttons which can be sewed on with a screw driver! Here's a benefactor to the race! Talk about the man who invented sleep. He's nowhere. No more in dreary solitude will the bachelor consume the midnight oil seeking in vain to accomplish needlework with bungling fingers. The screw driver will do it all.

An epizootic prevails among the deer on the Michigan frontier similar to that affecting the horses in the East, and large numbers are found dead and dying in the woods.

Few persons are aware how immense the lumber trade of the United States really is, and how rapidly increasing. Not only is this the case in the Atlantic States and in the North, but even on the Pacific coast the demand, both for home consumption and for export, is very great. From Puget Sound alone the shipments of fir were, in the year 1869, nearly 137,000,000 feet, and this year will be 238,000,000. This timber goes almost over the world.

There is a man at St. Paul, Minn., who can rattle a tambourine, ring a dinner bell, and play the guitar while tied up, and can get loose from his bonds with the greatest celerity. This he is said to do in the full light of gas. He calls the performance an *expose* of spiritualism.

The New York *Herald* gives an account of a young lady who was bitten by a mad dog, and died of the bite. It adds: "She was twenty-seven years of age, and, as usual in such cases, was deeply loved and esteemed." We were not aware before that it was usual to love and esteem young persons in a peculiar manner because they were bitten by mad dogs.

Since Forney's visit to Texas with Col. Scott, he has got to be one of the busiest immigrant agents in the land. "Go Southwest, and buy a stock-farm along the line of Colonel Scott's South Pacific Road," is his advice to young men.

Lake papers state that there has been a lighter catch of fish this season than for twenty years. This is attributed to frequent northeast wind storms.

The bricklayers' strike in Chicago has come to naught. These men were getting very high wages; but as their services were absolutely necessary to rebuild the city, as far as practicable, before winter, they thought they could obtain still higher, and stopped working altogether.

A five hundred and thirty-eight ounce gold nugget was lately found in Australia. It was in the wall of an old trench that was cut about nine years ago, when a large number of men were at work in the locality. The successive rain-falls had, with the continuous washing and crumbling away of the soil, brought this handsome little fortune into daylight.

The railroad increase on the continent of Europe from 1860 to 1868 has been 21,352 miles; from 19,316 in 1860 to 40,698 in 1868; an increase in mileage of about 110 per cent. in eight years, equal to about 138 per cent. in ten years. There would seem from this to be margin left for expansion here for some years yet.

The Gloucester fish trade is suffering from the lack of transportation facilities, created by the horse distemper.

General Walker, Commissioner of the Census, will recommend in his forthcoming report that the census be taken for the five years ending 1875, so that the returns can be made ready by the first centennial, July 4, 1876.

Turkey has recognized the right of literature by the enactment of a copy right law. The exclusive property in an original work, with the right of translation, is conferred on the author, his heirs or assigns, for forty years; for translations, the privilege to be for one half that period. All rights can be sold for the whole or any part of the term, and piracy of copyright will be punished by penal measures.

At the close of the Franco-Prussian war quantities of seed potatoes were sent from Great Britain to enable the half ruined French farmers, whose lands had been overrun by the contending armies, to produce a crop for the ensuing year. Part of the second year's product of those seed potatoes is now being shipped for the English market.

The leading homeopathic physician in Dublin has his Turkish bath in his own garden, so constructed as to accommodate both the family and the horses; and whether sick or well, the horses get their regular Turkish bath. Consequently, they never have the hippomozoötis.

Iowa is in danger of losing the good reputation which she has earned in past years as an orderly and law abiding Commonwealth. More murders, it is said, have occurred in that State in the last few months than in a much longer period before. There is likely to be a clamor for the restoration of the death penalty when the Legislature meets again.

"Deer tongue" is the name of a little plant that grows abundantly in the pine forests throughout the lower Southern States. This little plant is now attracting considerable attention as an article for scenting tobacco and wrappers for cigars, the leaves having a strong vanilla odor. A Southern paper is confident that the day is not far distant when the "deer tongue" will become one of the most important products of the South.

The restless Yankee has set his wits to work again, and this time with the intention of imposing upon the trusting nature of trees. The bare condition of the trees during the bleak months of winter strikes him as being far from pleasing to the general eye, and he proposes to remedy it by a system of steam pipes twining among the roots of shade trees, and kept warm by steam from an ordinary furnace boiler.

Four colored Savannah patriots have claims against the United States for $1,682 50 for fences and chickens destroyed during the late unpleasantness.

The money was recently collected at Kalamazoo, Michigan, upon a note that had passed through the Chicago fire and was nothing but ashes, yet had been preserved intact between two sheets of cotton batting.

THE current number of the *Nation* contains an excellent article on the horse epidemic, wherein the ideas advanced some days ago, on its moral effects, are enlarged on. In our steam age we have come to look upon the horse as a machine, but he is an animal, and the condition of his life cannot be disregarded with impunity.

Light is as necessary to a horse's health as to that of a man, and yet nearly all our horses live, except during their few hours of work out of doors, often in the case of the city horse not over two or three, almost in complete darkness. In the best and most commodious city stables they have nothing more than a twilight. Moreover, the lungs of a horse are just like those of a man—only larger; their functions are precisely the same; the contact of oxygen with his blood is just as necessary for the preservation of his health and strength; nevertheless, nearly all our stables are built and regulated apparently on the theory that the horse does not need fresh air at all. The windows are small, and are either not made to open or are never opened.

It is thought that it would be a good and deserved lesson if the ill-cared for, overworked, abused horses were to take to dying in hundreds instead of singly.

A CHINAMAN in San Franciscan, who was saving money to buy his lady-love from the contractor who brought her from the flowery kingdom, had scraped together $500 of the $800 demanded. Thinking the more speedily to accumulate Mellican money, he visited the lair of "the tiger," which soon clawed in all of John's greenbacks. The Chinawoman was stricken with despair when she heard this, and drank deep of laudanum, which put her into her final and never-ending sleep. When she was buried all her wearing apparel, valued at $200, was burned at her grave.

THE Turks, with all their indolence, are up to a good many tricks in trade that equal those of the Heathen Chinee. A prominent drug house in Detroit recently received a consignment of opium from New York, in the original packages as shipped from Smyrna. They opened one small box, supposed to contain sixteen ounces of the expensive gum, and found that three ounces of the weight were represented by three leaden bullets. They are apprehensive that the other boxes may "pan out" equally well in a similar way.

ON the coal question in that city, the St. Louis *Republican* throws this bit of light: "The water commissioners issued proposals for bids to furnish 25,000 bushels of coal for the water works, the bids to be opened at 12 o'clock on the 31st (yesterday). Not a solitary bid was received up to the expiration of the hour above mentioned, indicating that coal dealers are not anxious.

STEAM IN THE STREETS.

Can Horses be Superceded?

The paralysis sustained by business in New York, from the sudden removal of all horses from service, has produced renewed interest in the problem of the application of steam to street travel and traffic. That machines for the purpose are feasible a large number of our most intelligent engineers and mechanics believe; that none has yet been produced is also believed. The bulk of opinion is that by proper application steam would save at least one-third of the cost of running street railway cars by horses or mules. A writer in the *Tribune* cites the Bergen Point Railway, where steam cars are used at less than two-thirds of the cost of horses. As these cars were so poorly built that, in one case it cost more to repair one than it cost to repair two locomotives, this economy indicates a reasonable prospect of economy for street railway work. The writer says:

"But had we no experience, it would still be imprudent to trust to the mere opinion even of the best engineers in a case where three or four trial machines would cost $15,000, and a successful one would lead to economy in thousands of cars. It would be better for the city government to say to railway companies that if they would introduce a steam car that is unobjectionable, the government would judge of it justly and liberally, and allow the use of such cars as fast as is compatible with the public good. If the government does not like to venture so far, in a case of imagined difficulties, the companies ought to get up a car, and another, and several others, if improvement be required; and when they have one that deserves tolerance, and suits their own purposes, to ask for a suspension of the condition of their charters which restrains them to horse power. If the companies do not like to risk such a trial, machinists will take the risk, for a reasonable premium. They will undertake to get a steamer built that will refute the opinion that steam cannot work as cheaply as horses, and as safely and agreeably—the form of it to be such that it can be used for other than railway work. But it would be preferable to have the machine designed specially for street rails, in which case there would be a greater charge for the risk of failure. I am aware that some locomotive builders doubt the economy of small engines, but others believe they may be made profitable after sufficient practice to perfect the details, and make a business of the manufacture. Now it is not wise to wait for all, or more than one, to believe this; if one responsible machinist will undertake to finish a steamer, on stipulations as to safety, convenience and economy, is it not better to let him take the risk, at a fair premium, than to take the greater risk of rejecting a power that is recommended by some of the best machinists in Europe."

At a meeting of the Cleveland Board of Improvement on Friday, permission was granted to one of the street railways to use the dummy engines of the Newburg Railroad on this line, so long as their horses shall be disabled. Ample restrictions are provided for the safety of life and comfort of passengers. The engines were put into service on Saturday.

PERSONAL.

William Lewis, a farmer near Indianapolis, was missed at home, with valise and clothing, one morning recently, and not until the close of the third day was his whereabouts known. At that time he returned, and reported that on the night of his disappearance he had gone to his bed as usual and was soon asleep. He dreamed that he arose, packed his valise, walked to Indianapolis and took the eastern bound cars. His surprise on awakening and finding himself seventy-five miles from home can better be imagined than described. The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which relates this singular case of somnambulism, says: "How he purchased his ticket without his state being detected by the agent, and how he slumbered serenely through all the din and noise of the Union Depot, are among the troublesome things a fellow never can find out."

Miss Sarah Church Stetson, an artist of much merit, who returned last spring from a year's sojourn in Europe, died very suddenly at the house of a friend in Chelsea, Mass., a few days ago, of malignant small-pox. Such was the virulence of the disease and the terror it excited that she, who had given pleasure and profit to so many who loved the beautiful, was buried silently and at midnight, with none to follow her to the grave but the undertaker and the grave-digger!

Mrs. General Gaines and her famous lawsuits are again commanding the attention of the people of New Orleans, this time with a prospect of a speedy termination of her long-protracted battle in the courts. The indefatigable woman has proposed to the City Council to compromise her large claims on the city, based on judgments against the innocent holders who have purchased from the corporation property which the United States courts have decided belonged to Daniel Clark's heirs. The New Orleans *Times* says it looks very much as if Mrs. Gaines had the city in a corner on this point, and expresses a hope that a reasonable compromise may be effected.

The errant Prince, the Grand Duke Alexis, who was here a year ago, has been drifting with regal leisure around the world, touching occasionally upon a communicable point and then dropping out of sight for a season. At last advices he was hobnobbing with the Maharajah of Jahore—whoever he may be—and receiving at the hands of that monarch the entertainment common to the country. The principal *fete* for the edification of the Grand Duke was a contest between a tiger and a buffalo. To make the combatants equal, the tiger was given opium and the buffalo arrack. This compensative arrangement was somewhat overdone. When the curtain rose the tiger tried to sneak away, but the intoxicated buffalo was eager for the contest. The tiger fell a victim after some little clawing and chewing. This spectacle ended, *fetes* and banquets followed, His Majesty drinking the health of his royal guest, and Alexis responding in the brief but sufficient phrases with which his American entertainers were made familiar a year ago.

W. W. Henry, Esq., of Virginia, a grandson of Patrick Henry, has sent to the Virginia State Library for preservation the original parchment commission issued by the Committee of Safety in 1775 to Patrick Henry, as Colonel of the First Virginia regiment, and Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia troops. This document is dated at Hanover town, Hanover county, September 18, 1775, and is signed by Edmund Pendleton, John Page, Richard Bland, P. Carrington, Thomas Lud. Lee, Dudley Digges, Carter Braxton, James Mercer and John Tabb.

The New Orleans *Times*, of October 25th, says: "A historical character departed this life on Wednesday very suddenly. We refer to Captain J. G. Breshwood, a native of Norfolk, Va., and for twenty years a resident of this city. Captain Breshwood was for many years a commander in the revenue service. He happened to be in command of the revenue cutter in this port, to which General Dix referred in his celebrated order to Mr. Jones—'to shoot down any man who dared to haul down the American flag.' Captain Breshwood bore himself on this occasion with firmness and dignity, and whilst, as a Southern born man, he felt bound to resign his position and identify himself with the Confederacy, he violated no obligation of honor and duty in its conduct. The flag which elicited the fierce order of General Dix had been quietly removed and was faithfully restored to the United States on its recapture of the cutter.

The citizens of Savannah immortalized themselves some time since, they having presented Lydia Thompson with a bale of cotton, upon what presumption is not apparent, further than is suggested to the minds of those who have seen the fair recipient. The bale has now become a member of the troupe, and is employed as a forerunner to herald the approach of the irrepressible manageress.

The suit of Lord Wentworth, the grandson of Lord Byron, for divorce from his wife, is looming up in the immediate future, and promises to fill again the newspapers with miserable gossip. At first the notice inserted by Lord Wenthworth in the papers announcing that Lady Wentworth had left him, and that he would not be responsible for her debts, was looked upon as an outbreak of irritation characteristic of the Byron family, and a number of friends of the parties started forward with the hope of effecting a reconciliation. But the affair turns out to be more serious. Lady Wentworth is charged with marital infidelity, and two correspondents will probably appear in the case—Captain Buscarlet and a Spanish gentleman named Senor de Argras, with both of whom she is charged with having been on terms of undue familiarity. It is understood that the charges are vehemently denied, and will be strenuously resisted.

Universal Evolution.

We have shown the separate establishment of a principle of evolution by independent workers in different branches of science. On the broad basis of the facts and inductions that have been reached by three centuries of investigation in the several domains of natural phenomena, rests the hypothesis of *universal evolution*. The co-ordination of these diverse and alien orders of the fact, and the synthesis of inductions, by which the grand generalization was arrived at, we owe to the genius of Herbert Spencer. With a knowledge of modern science that John Stuart Mill has pronounced "encyclopedic," with a grasp of method and a capacity of organization which, on the authority of the *Saturday Review*, has not been equaled in England since Newton, and with the power of a "giant mind," as Dr. McCosh declares, to wield and shape his extensive scientific materials, Mr. Spencer has worked out the principle of universal evolution by the rigid logic of inductive science. In each division of his exposition the first step has been to marshal the facts; to sift and methodize the data. The next step has been to generalize the facts, or to establish the inductions warranted by the data. Finally he verifies these inductions by showing that they follow from previously established principles, and harmonize with them. The conditions by which all science has been created are thus strictly complied with. The conception of all nature, as in a slow process of movement to a higher state—of a *universe in evolution*, is no fantastic speculation brought down to us by tradition from the dreaming childhood of the race, but it is a definite verifiable principle educed from a more comprehensive range of facts than any other generalization ever attempted—the outgrowth of the ripest knowledge, and which is coercing the assent of the most disciplined intellects of the world. The principle in question is no barren formula, to be classed with the empty *a priori* speculations which have figured so largely in the past career of the human mind. It is the result of the steady concentration of the intellect of man for hundreds of years upon the realities that surround us, and is the profoundest answer yet given to man's questionings of the mystery of being. It is the lastest interpretation of the ongoings of the world, and brings with it the possibility of a new and more stable philosophy of things than we have yet known—a philosophy not spun from mystical *a priori* fancies, but constructed from the valid truths of science, and anchored in the depths of demonstrated knowledge.—*Prof. Youmans, in Popular Science Monthly.*

A Garibaldian Romance.

In a late letter to the Boston *Advertiser* Anna Brewster gives the romantic story of Garibaldi's second marriage. About a dozen years ago, a young lady, handsome, titled, rich and fast, conceived a desperate, passionate admiration for the famous "Liberator of Italy." She was young enough to be Garibaldi's daughter, and he was posing then, as he has always, for the inconsolable widower—the celebrated "Anita," his first wife, who accompanied him through many of his adventures, and whose sad death has been so often and so touchingly described, is supposed to be the only love of Garibaldi's life. Nevertheless, the marriage took place between the General and the young Lombardy marchesa. After the ceremony Garibaldi received information, with apparently strong proofs of the immorality of his young bride. Left alone with her, he said: "If you will say you are an honest woman, I will take your word." "But if I cannot, what then?" she asked. "We must part forever this moment," replied the Liberator. Scorning to justify herself after such a wound to her pride, the young woman turned and left her husband of an hour, and has never seen him since. It was said that the stories against her character were false. Miss Brewster saw the Marchesa Garibaldi in September last, and describes her as a woman of about thirty-five years, handsome but coarse looking, with fierce, defiant black eyes, dark skin and heavy black hair, parted on one side; very simply but neatly dressed in a raw silk costume.

About Printers.

A contributor to the New York *Evening Mail* doubts the truth of the proposition that the occupation of a printer is a necessarily unhealthy one, and that as a class printers are short-lived. A typo himself, the writer, went to New York City in 1827, and has been more or less employed in the business ever since. He cites a number of old and well known disciples of the "art preservative," whom he has known ever since his advent in Gotham, some of them still hale and hearty though long since turned of man's allotted three score and ten. An "Old Fossil Club" has been formed by these gentlemen, one of them extending an invitation to the members to meet at his house, "No. 1555 Nine Hundred and Ninety-ninth street," for the annual reunion in the year 1900. Of young printers of the present day the contributor very truthfully says: "That a large proportion of the young printers who have come to the city from the country have died early is unquestionably true, but the causes of their deaths are to be looked for outside of the printing office. If a man would live to a good old age he must conform himself with the conditions of health. If he prefer 'a short life and a merry one,' as many young printers do, the road to it in the city is easy to find and the course a short one, after the young man finds it. Too much of wine and women will kill printers as well as other men."

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,
John M. Thompson,
William D. Forten,
Joseph A. Bonham,
Marcus A. Davis,
George Morrison Coates,
Henry Bumm,
Theodore M. Wilson,
John M. Broomall,
Francis Shroder,
Mark H. Richards,
Edward H. Green,
David K. Shoemaker,
Daniel R. Miller,
Leander M. Morton,
Theodore Strong,
John Passmore,
William J. Colegrove,
Jesse Merrill,
Henry Orlady,
Robert Bell,
Jasper M. Thomson,
Isaac Frazer,
George W. Andrews,
Henry Lloyd,
John J. Gillespie,
James Patterson,
John W. Wallace,
Charles C. Boyd.

Seasonable Suggestions.

The heavy mists and cold night dews which characterize the present season, are very trying to delicate organizations, and in low lying and swampy localities they produce an enormous crop of intermittent fevers of various types and degrees of intensity. At this very time there are probably half a million of people in the United States suffering from periodical fevers by miasmatic fogs and exhalations. What makes the prevalence of this evil the more deplorable is the fact that it might in all cases be easily prevented. Malaria and damp produce little or no effect upon the system pre-fortified by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Every fall and spring hundreds of letters are received from persons residing in fever and ague districts, who state that while their neighbors are incapacitated for labor by that debilitating disease, they have been happily exempted from attack by the regular use of the great vegetable antidote to miasma. As a chologogic or specific for intermittent and remittent fevers the bitters may be justly accounted infallible. They eradicate the complaints in their most obstinate forms; but the wiser course is to forestall attack by taking the preparation as a preventive. The amount of productive labor withdrawn from active service during several months in the year by malarious maladies is immense, and the pecuniary losses to individuals, families, and the nation, from this cause, is incalculable. Bear in mind that by toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Bitters before the calamity comes, it may always be escaped; and let it also be remembered that indigestion, general debility, biliousness, constipation, nervous complaints, and indeed almost all disturbances and derangements of the physical system are controlable by this genial restorative.

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PHYSICIANS and
FAMILIES,
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CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, bulk;
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, in doz
LICORICE LOZENGES, bulk,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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NEW STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.

Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety.
Cashmeres, Drade France, Birettes, Empress Cloths, Cretones and Merinos in all the New Cloth Shades.
All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Deep Mourning.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantees.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Broche Shawls and Ottoman Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques, and Polonaises, in Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Velvet.
Ponson's celebrated Black Mantilla Velvets.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens for Trimmings, &c.
A choice stock of New French and English Chintzes.
Irish Linen and Damask Table Linens.
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118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY,
COR. MONTGOMERY AVE. AND SANDUSKY ST.

The Fall Session of this School will open MONDAY, September 9. Catalogues giving particulars can be had at the Book Stores or the Seminary. Application for admission can be made after August 30.
HANNAH E. DAVIS, }
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FURS, FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,
131 WOOD STREET,
Have now open the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK of FURS ever brought to this city.

Fur Seal Sacques.
Astrachan Sacques.
Mink Sable Muffs, Collars and Boas.
Hudson Bay Muffs Collars and Boas.
Fur Seal Boas and Muffs.
Black Martin Boas and Muffs.
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Children's Furs in all Grades,
And all the Lower Grades in Furs for Ladies.

GENTS' FURS.
Buffalo and Fur Robes.
Stock all FRESH and CHEAP.

M'CORD & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.
TThs

ENTERPRISE
Cooking Range!

Is acknowledged by all that have seen or used it to be the
Best Range in the Market,
For the Following Reasons:
Its Durability, being the Heaviest Range in the market.
It will make more Hot Water than any other Range.
It will burn less Fuel than any other Range.
It is the most convenient Range in use.
It is warranted to Bake perfectly in both the Elevated Double Ovens.

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HENRY FARNAN,
Engine Builder and Machinist.
NEW AND SECOND HAND ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power, always on hand.
96 LACOCK ST., Allegheny, Pa.
General Repairing promptly attended to. TThs

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SPECIALTIES
This Week.
SILKS, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
SCARFS, FURS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL, 1872.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d.
McELROY
& DICKSON,
54 WOOD STREET
OPEN THIS DAY,
BLACK AND COLORED
Velveteens.
Prince of Wales Cloth,
Fancy Moleskin,
Brown Corduroys,
Drab Corduroys.
RED OPERA FLANNELS,
BLUE OPERA FLANNELS,
PLAID FLANNELS,
IN EASTERN AND DOMESTIC STYLES.
WASHINGTON MILLS
Shawls and Scarfs,
WOOLEN YARNS, &c.,
To which the Attention of the Trade is Invited.

Card to the Public.

We beg leave to call the attention of the public to our
Carbolate Powder,
OR
UNIVERSAL DISINFECTANT
TO BE HAD OF
ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Article referred to will prove a FIRST-CLASS DISINFECTANT FOR
Sick Chambers, Stables
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And will be particularly valuable at the present time.
OFFICE OF THE
Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical Works,
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The following is the opinion of Dr. Otto Wuth, Chemist:

To Whom it May Concern.

The Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical Works are now manufacturing, according to my direction, a disinfectant known as "Carbolate Powder, or the Universal Disinfectant." It is prepared on entirely scientific principles, and will answer all the purposes claimed for it by the manufacturers.
OTTO WUTH, Chemist.

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Ladies' Furs,
Misses' Furs,
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Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
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Hat House,
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SUCCESSORS TO
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221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
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AT
Popular Prices
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

A LARGE STOCK OF
Dress Goods, Silks,
Sateens, Plaids, Brocades,
Repps, Alpacas, Delaines,
French Merinos and
Silk Poplins.

Black Silks, Black Silks,
New Striped Silks,
Plain Colored Silks,
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Alpacas, Alpacas, Lustres, Lustres,
Mohairs, Mohairs and Gro de Londres.

WATERPROOF CLOTHS, in all colors.
CASSIMERES, for Men and Boys' Wear.
At the LOWEST PRICES.

Blankets and Flannels.

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS.
BRUSSELS CARPET
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STAIR OIL CLOTHS
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A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Sacques, Cloaks,
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Fine Velvet Cloaks, Plain
and Fur Trimmed,
Cloaks Braided, Sacking, &c., &c.

Alpaca Suits, Alpaca Suits.

Furs, Furs, Furs,
Muffs, Muffs,
Ladies and Children's Furs.
A Splendid Stock, at very Low Prices.

SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

Plaid and Striped Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Black Thibet Shawls,
Breakfast and Shoulder Shawls,
Ladies' Shoulder Scarfs, &c.,
In Rich Styles, at Low Prices.

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Ribbons and Flowers,
Skirts—Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Gloves—Ladies' Two-Buttoned and Gloves,
Ladies' Underwear for Winter, &c.

Wholesale and Retail,
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Coverlets.

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SILK VELVETS,
TRIMMING VELVETS,
PLUSHES AND TERRY VELVETS.

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At 8½c, Fast Colored Comfort Calicoes.
At 12½c, Yard Wide Cretonnes—an extra bargain.
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At 25c, Figured Reps, for Ladies' Wrappers
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At 87½c, Waterproof Cloths, a good article.
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, &c

All the latest Noaelties in
MILLINERY GOODS,
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A Slendid Assortment,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
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LIBERTY STREET.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
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Largest and Best Stock in this Market, at Lowest Eastern Prices.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Fullerton's Greenville and Emdale Barred Flannels.

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JOS. HORNE & CO.,
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Have just opened a Large and Complete Assortment of
NEW GOODS,
At Prices corresponding with the late New York Auction Sales, and would call special attention to their lines of
Felt Skirts,
Barred Dressed Flannels,
Blankets,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shawls,
Woolen Goods,
Merino Underwear,
Negligee Shirts,
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Including Navy Blue and Various Mixture,
Velvets, Velveteens,
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Felt and Velvet Hats,
Ribbons, Reps,
Black Dress Silks,
Millinery Goods
And Notions,
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
Wholesale Only.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Druggets,
Feltings,
Lap Robes,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
(LATEST NOVELTIES,
THE LARGEST STOCK,
LOWEST PRICES.)
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.

Henry McCallum,
51 FIFTH AVENUE.
DRUGGETS,
Bordered Crumb Cloths.
New Carpets,
Latest Fall Styles.
Private Patterns in great variety not to be seen elsewhere, are more attractive than in any former season.
H. McCALLUM.

CARPETS.
New Fall Stock.
SPLENDID STYLES
IN ALL GOODS.
In addition to our own importations we have selected the Finest Styles of the Largest Eastern Houses, that have searched the world over, making our stock very attractive.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 30th day of October, A. D., 1872, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of EDWARD E. RINEHART and CHARLES A. STEVENS, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of the Register, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D., 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. MURDOCH,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY PRICE LIST.
H. & A. C. Van Beil,
"THE WINE MERCHANTS."
1,310 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Prices of Champagne, (In Currency.)

Ernest Irroy, Carte Blanche		19 50
Ernest Irroy, Special Extra Dry		23 25
Piper Heidsick		23 25
G. H. Mumm's Dry Verzenay	Depot in Philad'a	23 75
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry		23 65
L. Roederer, Dry Schreider		23 25
L. Roederer, Dry Sillery		23 90
L. Roederer, Imperial		25 75
L. Roederer, Carte Blanche		26 75
Pommeroy Sec		24 55
Dry Monopole		24 55
Napoleon's Cabinet		24 25
Veuve Clicquot		28 00

Having just received invoices of Fine Goods, purchased for cash, from the very best houses in France and Germany, we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.
Price lists of all our Goods sent on application.
Direct Importers of Jas. Hennessy and Martell Brandies, Pemartin Sherries, Sandeman & Co. Port Wines, Barton & Guestier Clarets and Olive Oils; D. Leiden, Hock and Moselle Wines, &c., &c.

Materials for Decorations
NOW OPENING BY
WALRAVEN,
719 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
FIGURED SILK FABRICS,
VERT DE RHIN,
ROSE CRIMSON,
GOLD ARUNDEL.
METTERNICH GREEN,
SAXON BLUE,
With Imported Trimmings to match.
Gobelin Tapestries for Curtains and Furniture Coverings, in Sets.
A Full Line of all shades of ALL-WOOL and SILK SATEENS, with TAPESTRY BORDERS FOR TRIMMINGS.
Lace Curtains,
Of Special Designs, from $10 to $75 per pair.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Fresh and Salt Oysters,
308 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.
All who may be kind enough to favor us with their patronage will receive prompt and immediate attention.
Hoping that our efforts to please will meet with the approval of the public, we solicit a trial.
GEORGE CHRISTY, Formerly with J. B. Taulane.
ISAAC H. ROCAP, Formerly with P. Ford, J. McMurry, T. Lumberd

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 Market Street, Philadelphia.
We have Opened for the FALL TRADE, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of
PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,
Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.
Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices, and furnish the best quality of Goods.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Celebrated American Washer.
PRICE $5 50.
THE MOST PERFECT AND SUCCESSFUL WASHER EVER MADE.
AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

FLANNELS AND JEANS.
The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well known
Flannels and Jeans,
ALL-WOOL BLUE INDIGO JEANS,
AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO BE SATISFACTORY. The Trade will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock and Prices.
S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS,
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & CO.,
Office: 116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

Hersey's Patent Rotary Pump.
This Pump is especially adapted for pumping petroleum oil, crude or refined, and is the cheapest and most simple Pump used. Many of them are in operation at the different oil wells. Will draft 20 feet and force to any height or distance. A month given to try them before payment is required. Send for circulars. Address
HERSEY BROTHERS,
South Boston, Mass.

MOCHA COFFEE—JUST RECEIVED IN eighth and quarter bales, very choice, for sale low by the pound or bale by JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

JUST OPENED.
FINE VELVET SACQUES,
With Lace, Fur and Passementerie Trimmings.
BEAVER CLOTH SACQUES,
Braided, Fur Trimmed, &c.
NEW YAK LACES,
In Black and the New Shades.
Crepe de Chine and Silk
FICHUS,
In all colors and beautiful shades.
Ivory, Pearl and Gilt Stick
PARTY FANS.
CANVAS WORSTED WORK,
Beautiful Patterns for Slippers, Sofa Cushions, Foot Rests, Brackets, &c.
EATON'S
TRIMMING STORE,
17 FIFTH AVENUE.

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LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
94 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Transact a General Banking business, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and other Securities on COMMISSION.

THOS. J. POPE & BRO.,
292 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,
PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER,
SPELTER, TIN, LEAD, ALUMINUM,
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SWAN HEMP & WIRE ROPE WORKS
G. B. & Co.
L.
WIRE ROPE.
BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes. Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c. A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

JEWELRY.

Gent's Key and Stem Winding
WATCHES.
Ladies' Key and Stem Winding Watches.
Ladies' Diamond Pins and Rings.
Gent's Diamond Pins, Rings and Studs.
WE WILL SELL ALL THE ABOVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW STOCK. FALL TRADE, 1872-73.
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Clocks
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
G. B. BARRETT & CO.,
NO. 60 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
tf (OPPOSITE MUSEUM.)

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COLLECTION UNION.
J. M. GAZZAM, Director.
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Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.
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Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS—
R. E. SIBLEY, Oyster Packer,
NORFOLK, VA.
SOLID MEATS and SHELL OYSTERS A SPECIALTY
Orders solicited.

ames T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

ANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

overnment Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

TEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

oney Loaned on Government Bonds at west Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of OCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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EO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

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Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

OCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
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NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

ollections Made on all Accessible Points.
nterest Allowed on Time Deposits.
ASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to ondon, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and gow.
RAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, les, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

ecurity Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

O. 61 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

resident..........DAVID GREGG

Directors.

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EALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on ime. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected ithout Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TTHS

RA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

ount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

ittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 86 and Interest.

ittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

orner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 4, 1872.

The statement of the public debt, published on the first instant, presents more than the usual points of interest. We have before spoken of the unfortunate manner in which the Secretary allows these statements to be made to the public. As to persons not familiar with the method of book-keeping adopted, they always mislead as to what is meant by the reduction of the debt. In the case this of month, as we shall show, the debt, as generally understood by the public, has been reduced nearly twice as much as appears from the published report. What people want to know is the amount of the permanent interest bearing debt of the government, and what progress is making in its extinction. As it is, the Secretary treats as part of the debt the accrued interest thereon, and as part of the reduction of the debt the interest payments. Thus, in months where large amounts of interest mature, the payment of coupons is estimated as part of the reduction, which makes the amount much larger than it really is.

The amount of the debt is thus a constantly varying amount; the estimates of to-day being increased to-morrow by one day's accrued interest, and the exact amount can never be stated.

Comparing the statements of October and November first, we find this system works to the disadvantage of the government, as will be seen by the following:

Total bonded debt as shown by the statement of—	
October	$1,771,580,300
November	1,762,489,200
Reduction	$9,091,100
Matured debt unpaid—	
October	$5,486,540
November	5,483,980
Reduction	$2,560
Lawful money debt—	
October	$21,263,000
November	19,708,000
Reduction	$1,555,000

These three represent the actual reduction of the permanent, matured and interest bearing portion of the debt; whereas, the amount reported by the Department is but $5,228,417. This arises, as we have before stated, mainly from the Secretary including the interest, accrued and unpaid, as a portion of the debt, which item shows an increase during the month of $6,993,417, and is in reality no portion of the debt of the country.

Another source of misapprehension is that the final footings of the debt statement is stated less cash in the Treasury, which makes the permanent debt appear to vary with the fluctuating receipts from customs and internal revenue. The difference in the cash on hands with the increased interest account makes up the difference between the reduction of the debt, as given in the report and as we figure it. Following the items of the report as they are given, we find the banks have availed themselves of the privilege of making special deposits of legal tenders and coin by an increase in the currency certificates of $8,025,000, and in the coin of $3,485,760. These two items in no way affect the debt, as the entries on each side of the account balance each other.

The item of special interest is to what extent the Secretary has availed himself of his (assumed) power to increase the volume of the currency. In the item of fractional currency we find an increase of $1,836,349. The amount of legal tenders as originally authorized by law was $400,000,000, under the reduction act $44,000,000 was called in and canceled, leaving $356,000,000 as the legal maximum. By the report of October 1st the amount of legal tenders in circulation was given as $356,086,152, being slightly in excess of the limit. By the report of November, the amount given is $360,652,816, or an increase of four and a half millions above the legal limit. It would seem, therefore, that the Treasury Department has exercised the power which claims to increase the legal tender currency, as has been urged by a few speculative inflationists. Such a rumor has reached us before, but we had put no faith in it. That it has been done in Mr. Boutwell's absence from Washington is certain; that it is contrary to his financial policy is equally well known, and there is much reason for supposing that it was done, not only without his authority, but contrary to his wishes and without his approbation. It is earnest to be hoped such is the fact.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 3, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111⅞	112⅛	112	112
Canton	.....	104	104	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	.....	78⅞	79	.....	79⅛
Quicksilver	.....	46	46½	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	93⅞	92⅞	93⅛	93¾	93⅜
Adams Express	.....	95	94¾	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo Express	.....	87½	87½	.....	.....
American Express	.....	70¾	71⅛	.....	.....
United States Express	.....	78½	78½	.....	.....
New York Central	95⅛	95	95½	95⅝	95⅜
Erie	53⅞	53⅛	53½	.....	53¾
Michigan Central	.....	114	114½	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	92½	92⅛	92½	.....	92¾
Illinois Central	.....	122	121	.....	.....
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	.....	89½	89¾	.....	.....
Chicago and Northwest	82½	82¼	82	82¼	82⅞
Do preferred	.....	88	88	88¼	88⅛
Rock Island	110	110	110⅛	110⅜	110⅛
St. Paul	56½	56⅛	56½	56¾	56⅛
Do. preferred	.....	75¾	76	76	76
Wabash	.....	72½	72¼	.....	.....
Do. Preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	.....
Ohio and Mississippi	48	48½	48¼	48½	48⅛
Union Pacific	38⅞	38½	38⅜	39⅛	39¼
Chicago and Alton	.....	113	112¾	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	114	114	.....	.....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	.....	1⅛	1⅛	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	114	114½	.....	.....
New Jersey Central	.....	103¾	103¾	.....	.....

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1891	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111⅜	113⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅞	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	108¾
10-40s	108⅝	109⅝
New 5s	113⅛	112
Gold	113⅞	114⅛
Currency 6s		

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅛
United States 6s of 1881	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅜
United States 10-40s	108⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
Currency Pacifics	113⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnishes the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	*57½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Phila. and Erie	26⅜	North Penna. R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	39	United Co.'s of N. J.	125
Catawissa	53½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	14½
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	35⅜	Reading	58⅜

*Ex-dividend.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 4, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather to-day has been murky, with indications of rain. Dealers, of all shades of political opinion, seemed more intent upon studying the political situation, and figuring up the probable results of to-morrow's elections, than to give facts and figures with regard to the market. However, we may add that as a general thing the prices of manufactures and merchandise generally are unchanged. The market is only moderately active, dealers complaining of a stringent money market. Flour, bacon and groceries are exceptions, a fair trade demand being reported.

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Following are the rulings of the market: Pearls 11@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash, common, 4¾@5c; refined 6@6½c; arsenic 3½@4c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c.

APPLES—The supply is fully up with the demand, and the market was dull. We quote prime cooking and eating apples at $1 75@2 00 per bbl; common $1 00@1 50. Receipts 146 barrels.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales in a jobbing way at 40@45c per gallon.

BEANS—New white navy $2 75@3 00 per bushel; mixed common $1 50@2 00. Demand fair.

BEESWAX—Sales in jobbing lots at 33@35c per lb.

BUTTER—Market dull and prices unchanged. We continue to quote choice to prime roll at 23@25c; common 12@14c; bakers 8@9c ⅌ lb. Receipts, 46 packages.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—There is a moderate demand at the following figures: 1 lb cans $6 00 ⅌ doz; ½ lb cans $3 25 ⅌ doz; ¼ lb cans $1 75 ⅌ doz.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and steady at 4@7c, as to quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market reported moderately active. The stocks of old meats is rapidly disappearing, and ere many weeks will be numbered among the things that were, and the new crop take its place. The following are the figures at which sales are made: Sugar cured hams 18c; sugar cured shoulders 10½c; plain shoulders 8c; rib sides 11½c; clear sides 12c; breakfast bacon, rib, 12½c; canvassed, rib, 14½c; dried beef, sugar cured, 18c; mess pork $16; ham sausage 10c; leaf lard, tierces, 10c; refined, tierces, 10c; prime leaf, kegs, 10½c; buckets 11c; beef tongues $2 50 ⅌ dozen.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a better demand, with sales in a jobbing way at 4½@5c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts continue on the increase, being 730 boxes. Prices remain unchanged. We quote as follows: Ohio Sweitzer 15@17c ⅌ lb; New York Goshen 16½@17c; factory 14½@15c; dairy 12½@14c; Ohio Goshen 15½c.

COUNTRY BACON—Sales in small way at 8@9c for hams; 5@6c for shoulders, and 6@6½c per lb for clear sides.

COUNTRY LARD—The market is slow and nominally 7@7½c ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Market quiet with sales as follows: Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 ⅌ bbl; Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $2 00@4 25.

CANDLES—Stearine 14c; star, 20c; mould 12c per lb. Market quiet and steady.

CRANBERRIES—Sales Sacketts and Carey's at $14 00@15 00 ⅌ bbl; cultivated $12@13; common $9@10.

CARBON OIL—We are reported sales, in round lots, standard brands, at 23@24c ⅌ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—No change in prices, with sales at $8 ⅌ case.

EGGS—The supply keeps pace with the demand. The ruling figures are 25@28c per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts have fallen off slightly, being 956 bbls against 1,024 bbls the day preceeding. The market presents no new feature, dealers reporting a fair demand at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Fair to choice spring wheat flours are held at $7 50@8 00; red winter $8 00@8 50; rye flour, $5 25; corn meal, $3; oat meal, $8.

FEED—Bolted corn meal 75c ⅌ bush; chopped rye $1 85; chopped corn $1 35; chopped corn and oats $1 40; shorts $1 00; middlings $1 75@1 80; second, $1 35.

FISH—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. Sales of White Fish at $5 50 per half barrel; Mackerel No 1 shore, $20@22 per barrel; No 1 bay, $17@18; No 2 shore, medium, $12; extra $14; No 3 large, in small packages, $4 75 and $5 in bbls; new codfish, $6 50@7 for medium; new Labrador split, $8 50@9 00; new Labrador, $7 50.

FEATHERS—No 1 geese, round lots, 70@75c, the usual advance on small lots.

GRAIN—Below will be found the receipts, by river and rail, of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye since our last issue:

Wheat, sacks	380	Barley, sacks	387
Corn, sacks	944	Rye, sacks	124
Oats, sacks	1,283		

The receipts of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye at the Grain Elevator on Saturday, November 2, foot up as follows:

Wheat, bush	1,509	Rye, bush	388
Corn, bush	814	Barley, bush	3,578
Oats, bush	2,846		

There is no quotable change in prices, the market ruling somewhat dull. Country millers are still in the market, but buy sparingly, taking only sufficient to meet immediate wants, hoping for better terms. Wheat—We quote car lots as follows: White $1 80@1 85; amber $1 80@1 83; red winter $1 65@1 68. Oats—Market quiet and unchanged in price, with but little doing in the way of sales. Prime white is held at 40@42c, and mixed at 38@40c per bushel. Corn—Shelled on track 56c; in elevator 58c. The market is reported dull. Rye—The demand is light; sales in a small way at 76@80c. Barley—The receipts are quite heavy, and in addition to that consigned to commission merchants, brewers are getting in a large stock, which is shipped direct to them. We quote prime at 90c, and common to good 80@85c per bush.

GROCERIES—Prices remain firm, without any noticeable change. We continue to quote as follows:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 9¼c; Heyl, G & Co., C, 10¾c; Wood's yellow 10½c; Knight's extra C 11¼c; Havemeyer & Co, yellow C, 11c; H, T & R, extra C, 12¼c; Monumental C 12c; W W & Co extra C 12¼c; Calvert's do 12¼c; Calvert's B 12⅜c; do A 13c; granulated 13⅛c; powdered 13⅜c; crushed 13⅜c; P. R 10@11¾c; Demarara 11¾c.

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 24¾; prime 23@23½c; good 21@21½c; fair 20@20½c; roasted, loose, 24@25c; roasted, in packages, 25c.

Syrups—Orleans—Prime 80c; choice 85c; Union 75c; H & E. extra, 55c; do fancy 65c; Revere 55c; maple 60c; extra maple 65c; common 25@50c.

Rice—Carolina, 8¾@9c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c.

Lard Oil—Fall strained 75c; winter do 80c.

Mince Meat—Standard brands 12c per lb.

HONEY—Market dull, with sales in a small way at 32@ per lb.

HAY—The receipts continue liberal, and sales of baled are on track and wharf at $25@28@32 per ton as to quality and condition.

LIME—Cleveland white, in jobbing lots, $2 00 per bbl; eastern $1 75.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $4 00@4 50; hickory nuts $1 25@1 50; walnuts 70@75c ⅌ bush.

ONIONS—Silver skins $3 00@3 25 per bbl; yellow $2 75@3 00; reds $2 00@2 50.

POTATOES—Peachblows, car lots, 68@70c per bushel; store 75c; Jersey sweets $3 75@4 per bbl; Baltimore sweets $3@3 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens 50@55c per pair; dressed 14@15c per lb; live ducks 75@80c per pair.

RAGS—Are held at 3¼@3½c per lb.

SAPOLIO—We are reported sales at $6 00 per case of six dozen.

SEEDS—Demand light; timothy $3 50@4 55 per bush; flax seed $1 85@1 90.

TALLOW—Prices are unchanged; sales at 8@8½c per lb.

WHISKY—The market remains unchanged with sales, high wines 94@95c. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 5, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was dull and prices a little uncertain. At Parker's there is a difference of opinion among dealers, crude being quoted at $4 15@4 25 per bbl, with sales at the former figure.

REFINED.

Dealers say the market is steady but not active, as buyers are not inclined to pay the rates demanded. We quote nominally for any time this year, Philadelphia delivery, 26½c. No sales were reported. Holders here ask F. O. B. to go west, 23¾@2 c ⅌ gallon.

[By Western Union Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Market steady; S. W. 26¾c; cases 30½@31c; crude 14c; sales none; futures—December 26¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, November 4.—No market here; held at about $4 60.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 4.—Market dull at $4 25@4 50.

OIL CITY, November 4.—Market firm at $4 50; lower road $4 35; upper road $4 25.

TITUSVILLE, November 4.—Market firm and quiet, sellers offering spot at $4 25; no buyers.

TITUSVILLE, November 3.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet during the day, with few buyers, but was firmer at the close. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$4 25
5,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 25
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 25
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 22½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 25

NEW YORK, November 3.—Closing November 2.—Market very quiet, and more in buyers' favor. Crude in bulk offering at 14c. Refined 26¾c. Cases 31½c. Naptha 13c; No sales. Philadelphia delivery: market very dull, and without sales. We quote at 26½c for refined.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, November 4.—Market quiet; sales Saturday at $4 52½.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—November 2⅞c; December 26c; crude 13c. Market dull.

NEW YORK, November 4.—crude 14c; refined 26¾c.

TIDIOUTE, November 4.—Market strong at $4 20. Few sales.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
Duncan & Young	Eagle Oil Works	388
Duncan & Young	Standard Oil Works	376
Duncan & Young	Brilliant oil works	240
Duncan & Young	Nonpariel Oil Works	462
Duncan & Young	Lilly Siding	462
Duncan & Young	Model Oil Works	240
Duncan & Young	Riverside Oil Works	462
Owner	Fairview Oil Works	222
W Stewart	Riverside Oil Works	80
O C & A V R R	Vesta Oil Works	80
T P Miller	D P Reighard	80
H McKelvey	Peerless Oil Works	542
Duncan & Young	American Oil Works	606
N W Stevenson	Eagle Oil Works	936
Duncan & Young	Eagle Oil Works	80
H McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	1,214
H McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	154
Wm Stewart	Oleopolis Oil Works	154

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Eagle Oil Works	1,307	Standard Oil Works	376
Brilliant Oil Works	243	Nonpareil Oil Works	462
Lilly Siding	462	Model Oil Works	240
Riverside Oil Works	542	Fairview Oil Works	222
Vesta Oil Works	1,224	D P Reighard	80
Peerless Oil Works	542	American Oil Works	606
Cosmos Oil Works	154	Eagle Oil Works	1,016
Oleopolis Oil Works	154		
Total			7,460

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, November 2, 1872.

Central Refining Co., 212 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Baum & Wagner, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
P Weissberger, 100 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
S. Irwin & Co, 159 bbls to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
Total 821

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[Reported by Addy, Hall & Co.]

November 3.—The transportation lines are not able to deliver iron as rapidly as needed for consumption, and many manufacturers are running on a very short supply. This causes a quick demand for iron of best grades on arrival and prevents any accumulation of stock. Low grades of foundry and forge irons continue dull, but there is more inquiry, with prospect of good demand during the current month.

ST. LOUIS.

November 2.—There is no essential change to note in the condition of the pig iron market for the past week. The movement has been active, caused by consumer's laying in their winter supply, and prices are firmly maintained. The latest quotations in this market are as follows:

Hot blast charcoal irons—No. 1 foundry, red short, $54; No 2 foundry, red short, $52; Nos 1 and 2 mills, red short, $48; white and mottled, $45.

Cold blast charcoal—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, red short, $60; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, neutral, $65.

Bituminous coal iron, made from Iron Mountain ore—No. 1 foundry, red short, $54; No. 2 do at $52; Nos. 1 and 2 mottled, red short, $48; white and mottled, $45; November delivery, $1 advance on above prices, terms cash, or four months with interest at ten per cent. Scotch iron, $63.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The week opens with a very light movement in all branches of trade. Cotton goods strong and prices generally steady, but with rather less firmness in some makes of bleached shirtings, although quotations unchanged. The correct price for Wamsutta bleached shirtings is 17½c, lower prices having been inadvertently given by the jobbing house. Rolled piecenetts in good demand at reduced rates. Prints also in fair request for filling orders, and stocks in first hands light. Foreign goods very quiet.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—Tobacco a shade more active; sales 24 hhds. Bagging irregular; hemp 13@14c; flax 14@15c. Cotton dull and prices declined; middling upland 18c. Flour in moderate demand and unchanged. Grain quiet. Wheat $1 40@1 60. Corn 45@47c for mixed and white. Oats in fair demand; sales from store at 38c. Hogs scarcely so active, though some sales were made this forenoon at $4 30½@4 35 for heavy. Bacon quoted as follows: Shoulders 6¾@7½c; clear rib sides 10½@11c. Green hams quoted at 9c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 4.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling upland 17½c. Flour steady with a moderate demand; superfine $6@6 25. Wheat $1 50@1 60. Corn—new, loose, 43@45c; old 52@54c. Oats 30@35c. Barley 44c loose. Provisions unchanged. Lard—kettle dried 10c. Bacon—shoulders 9c. Sugar cured hams 15c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; choice white $2 05@2 10; amber $2 00@2 10. Corn scarce and firm; mixed western 63c. Oats weak; western mixed 39c. Rye quiet at 80@85c. Provisions very dull and nominally unchanged. Whisky firm at 94½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, MICH., November 4.—Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; extra $1 76½; amber $1 45,

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 4, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union yards were some twenty-five cars, or about five hundred head. In addition to these Mr. Shanks drove one load from East Liberty, which, with droves from Butler, Greene, Washington and Mercer counties, made not less than nine hundred head of cattle on sale this morning. Trade, as has ruled the last few weeks, opened up dull and slow on common grades, and at noon there was still a number unsold which would have to be sent to East Liberty for wholesale—owners being unable to sell at prices which they could stand. The market on common grades of cattle was dull in the extreme. Never have we seen them sell so slow and for prices so low. Holders were all complaining of losing money, and we think that the cattle offered cost more money at home than holders were able to obtain here. On good and prime cattle the feeling was not so bad; the run of this kind was not so heavy, and, of course, they sold better. Prices ruled pretty much the same as last week, with trade moderately active. We think we are safe in the opinion that all the prime cattle offered sold at prices as full as any for the last three weeks.

Stockers.

The number of cattle unfit for nothing but stockers was quite large. The demand, although light, was somewhat better, and while prices could not be said to be better, still stock sold more readily at figures ranging from $3 25 to $3 75.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale this week was rather light. Prices were a shade better than have ruled, and under a fair demand prices may be quoted from $35 to $60.

Bulls.

The demand for bulls still continues. Good butchers' bulls are wanted, and figures on them range from $2 50 to $3 50 per 100 lbs, according to quality, &c. Bulls for feeding are also in fair request, and prices range from $2 50 to $2 62.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs steers $7 00; prime 1,300 lbs steers $6 75; prime 1,200 lbs steers $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,100 lbs steers $5 25 to $5 75; good 1,000 lbs steers $4 25 to $4 70; fair 1,000 lbs $3 75 to $4 00; common steers $3 50; bulls $2 50 to $3 25; stockers $3 25 to $3 75.

ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. L. B. McKown, Cashier at Allegheny Station:

CATTLE.

	Cars.
J. Cobbs, Damascus	1
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1
William Brinkerhoof, Wooster	1
J. Needy, Loudonville	1
John Reese, Mansfield	1
Warner & S., Mansfield	1
Needy & Bro., Mansfield	1
J. W. Taylor, Mansfield	1
S. Marks & Bro., Crestline	1
F. Snyder, Crestline	1
Greenwald & K., U. Sandusky	1
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., Warsaw	1
J. F. Cummins, Bellair	1
McCracken & B, Bellair	1
L. Blackstone, Bellair	1
J. M. McHenry, Bellair	1
Wm. Thompson, Bellair	1
John ......, Bellair	1
J. Miller, Bellair	1
J. R. Hunt & Bro., Bellair	1
V. Collins, Bellair	1
M. R. McClelland, Bellair	1

HOGS.

	Cars.
B. Fierit, Gibson	1
J. Fothebild, East Liberty	1
F. Hecter, East Liberty	1
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1

Cattle Sales.

Holmes & Hunter sold 21 head common Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $3 75@3 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Orr, Williams & Co. sold 21 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 00@5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Carr & McCalister sold 30 head of Ohio and Indiana cattle at prices from $5 00@6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Jas. Hanlon sold 28 head of Washington county cattle at figures from $3 75@6 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

M. Varner sold 35 head of Greene county cattle at prices varying from $3 00@5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Hazelwood & Blackstock sold 43 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 00 to 6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 43 head of Ohio cattle at figures ranging from $3 50 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstine sold 22 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $3 60 to $6 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 88 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $3 25 to $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

J. Shamberg sold 52 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $3 40 to $6 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

J. Needy retailed 3 cars of Ohio cattle at figures running from $5 00 to $7 25 per 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 60 head of Greene county and Ohio cattle at prices varying from $3 50 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

William Moonshine sold 20 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $4 60 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Keefer and Beyers retailed 1 car of Chicago cattle at figures from $6 to $7 per 100 lbs.

L. Rathchilds sold 32 head of Ohio and Washington county cattle, at prices from $4 to $6 60 per 100 lbs.

J. C. McNeese sold 10 head of Butler county cattle at $3 60 per 100 lbs.

Fisher & Whidamantel sold 30 head of Butler county cattle, at prices varying from $2 25 to $6 00 per 100 lbs.

Stroud & Perrine sold 20 head of Washington county cattle at figures from $4 to $5 25 per 100 lbs.

S. Trauerman sold 21 head of Ohio cattle, at prices from $5 00 to $6 37 per 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 2 cars of extra Ohio cattle, at prices from $7 00 to $7 25 per 100 lbs; also, 22 head of Washington county cattle, from $4 50 to $5 00 per 100 lbs.

P. Hartman sold 43 head of Greene county cattle, at figures running from $2 50 to $6 00 per 100 lbs.

Zeigler & Lobeman sold 62 head of mixed Washington county and Ohio cattle, at $2 50 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Krauss & Smith sold 24 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $2 50 to $7 per 100 lbs.

L. Shamberg retailed 2 cars of Ohio and Washington county cattle at figures from $3 50 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

M. Krause sold 34 head of Ohio and Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $4 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale this week was rather small. Prices were a shade lower and the market very dull, something not often seen when the run is light. Good to prime sheep were in the highest supply, and of course sold best, though not for anything like figures they should have done. All hands conceded the market an unusually dull and slow one. Below will be found the sales, which will give the reader a fair idea of trade:

SHEEP.

Keefer & Eckerman, 187 sheep and lambs, Washington county, $1 75 to $5 25 ⅌ head.
Neeley & Farley, 93 sheep and lambs, Beaver county, $2 00 to $4 50 ⅌ head.
A. Eckert, 150 sheep, Butler county and Ohio, $2 00 to $4 00 ⅌ head.
J. C. McNeese, 25 sheep, Butler county, $3 50 ⅌ head.
J. Neeley, 30 sheep, Butler county, 6c ⅌ lb.
H. Hammill, 11 lambs, Washington county, 5c ⅌ lb.
J. Hayward, 38 lambs, Beaver county, $2 75 ⅌ head.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to this place fair. Trade opened with a fair local demand, and up to noon some 400 head changed hands. Prices were not quite so low as last week, but still sufficiently so as to impress dealers that trade was not the best. Prime to extra hogs sold from $5 00 to $5 50; a few as high as $5 75; fair $4 75; common $4 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 4, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm and in fair demand, but the difficulty of delivery checks the trade.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 red winter $1 65; No 3 Chicago spring $1 40. Corn quiet and weak; No 2 mixed 32c cash or November; rejected 31c; No 2 high mixed 34c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye firm and in fair demand; No 2, 58½@54c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2, 63@64.

PROVISIONS—Dull but unchanged. Nothing doing in pork or lard. Green hams sold at 8¼@8½c; short rib sides, 15 to 20 days in salt, 7¾c.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate request at 89c; a sale at 89½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Cotton in moderate demand and declined; middling upland 19½c; sales futures were 18,150 bales; November 18⅝@18¾c; December 18 7-16@18½c; January 18 1-16@18½c; February 18½@18 15-16c; March 19⅛@19½c; April 19½@19¾c; May 19¾@19⅞c. Flour a shade firmer on common grades, and in fair export demand; superfine western and State $5 90@6 30; common to good $7 00@7 10; white wheat extra $7 85@9 00; St. Louis $7 25@11. Rye flour steady at $4 50@5 75. Whisky a shade firmer at 93c, chiefly the inside price. Wheat opened steady and closed heavy; the freight checks export demand; rejected spring $1 33@1 40; winter red western $1 65½. Rye unchanged. Barley dull and in buyers' favor; western 94@98c. Malt quiet; four rowed $1 25. Corn less active; the advance in freights checking the export demand; steamer western mixed, 65c; sail do 66c. Oats a shade better and moderately active; old western mixed 47@48½c; new do 42c; white 44@50c. Eggs steady; western 30@31c. Coffee firmer; Rio 15½@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c; Cuba 9⅜@9½c. Molasses dull; Muscovado 30@36c. Rice quiet at 8½@9½c. Petroleum—Crude 14c; refined 26½@26¾c. Turpentine quiet at 62½c. Pork dull; mess $15 25@15 50. Beef dull; mess $15 50; extra $15 50. Cut meats steady; shoulders quiet; western $30. Middles quiet; city, long clear, 8¼c; western, short clear, January, 8c. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@8⅝c; kettle 8¾c. Butter firmer; western 10@16c. Cheese quiet at 11@16c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 4—Total beeves 8,900, or 700 less than the previous week. Of these 2,600 were Texans. For to-day, 150 cars at Communipaw, 117 at One Hundredth street and 60 at Weehawken, making 5,560 head. There was a fair demand for choice stock, but medium natives were rather lower, while Texans had declined about ½c since Friday; yards about emptied; a few prize cattle at 14½c; prime 13½c; good 13c; common to fair natives 10½@12c; Texans 7@9½c; average 11c; ten cars poor Texans, 4¾ cwt, 7@8c; 11 cars, 5¾ cwt, 8c, 55 lbs per cwt; 4 cars Illinois, 7½ cwt, 10½@12½c; 4 cars Kentucky, 7½ cwt, 12@13c; 5 cars Ohio, 7¾ cwt 12@13½c.

Sheep—Total 25,600, or 1,500 less than the previous week. Demand fair and prices unchanged; car 85 lbs coarse Ohio selling at 5½c; car 90 lbs 6¾c; deck 93 lbs 6¾c; car 70 lbs Canada lambs 8c. There were 40 cars on sale to-day.

Hogs—Receipts 38,800 for the week, against 53,500 for the previous week. Market strong at better prices; live held at 5¼@5¾c, and dressed at 6¼@6¾c for heavy to medium 6¾c for 200 lbs; 7@7¾c for light and pigs.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 19c. Flour steady, with a moderate request at $7 10@7 30. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; red $1 48@1 55; white $1 70. Corn firm and in fair demand; old 41@42c; new 38@39c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 69@70c. Oats quiet at 27@33c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter—choice firm and in fair request. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm and in fair demand at 27c. Pork nominal; no stock on hand. Lard firm and in fair demand, with sales of steam at 7⅛c; kettle 7¾@7⅞c. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand; shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 8c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11c for old meat. Green shoulders 3¾@4c; sides 5¾@6c; hams 9c. Hogs steady with a moderate demand at $4 30@4 40. Whisky—demand good at full price, or 90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., November 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No 1 red winter $1 55; No 2 red winter $1 42. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed, fresh receipts, 47c; low do 46c. Oats firm and in fair request; new 34c; No 1 old 35c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 4—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 16½; No 2 do $1 09. Corn firm and in fair demand; No 2 mixed 33c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No 2, 23½c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2, 66c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Beeves very dull this week; extra Pennsylvania and western steers at 7@7 50; fair to good $5 50@6 50; common $3@5 50. Sheep unchanged at 4 50@6 00. Hogs dull at $6 25@6 50. Sales 3,100 beeves, 12,000 sheep and 5,700 hogs.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular; No 2 white Wabash $1 75; No 3 do $1 60; No 1 white Michigan $1 60; No 1 red $1 53. Corn high mixed 41c; new 39½c; low mixed 40@40½c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2, 25½c; rejected 25½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; western red $1 65@1 68; amber $1 75. Rye is held at 80c. Corn dull; yellow 64c. Oats dull; new white 44@45c. Petroleum—crude 13⅞c; refined 26c. Whisky advanced to 95c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 4.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; middling upland 18⅛c.

Jno. P. Dean,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

81 WOOD STREET,

AGENT FOR

L. Boardman & Son's Plated Goods;
Nicholson Files, Rowland's Shovels, Mann's Axes,
Ohio Tool Co.'s Planes,
New London "U. B." Horse Nails,
Beatty Edge Tools, Willis's Cut Tacks.

Also, Dealer in

Fire Irons and Stands, Coal Hods, Fire Shovels, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Diston Saws.

Burden and other manufactures Horse Shoes, and general line BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

The Practical Wringer, the cheapest Wood Frame Wringer in the market. The Trade supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQA AMMONIA.

Office No. 15 Market street, Pittsburgh

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Ranged 111⅝@111⅞.

NEW YORK, November 4, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

Money was strong the greater part of the day, loaning as high as 1-32 and closing at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling was dull and nominal for sixty days at 108⅜ and sight at 109½.

GOLD.

Gold was active and transactions large, the price ranging between 111⅝@112⅛. The chief interest was in the loan market, where borrowers were compelled to pay as high as 2 per cent for use till Wednesday. One firm, it is said, paid sixty thousand dollars to keep up its short contracts. Clearing were $17,000,000. Treasury disbursements amounted to $304,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were dull and slightly lower.

U. S. 6s, 1881, cps.	116⅞	5-20s, 1867	114⅛
5-20s, 1862	111⅝	5-20s, 1868, cps.	113⅞
5-20s, 1864	111⅝	New 5 per cents	109
5-20s, 1865	111⅝	10-40s, cps.	108
5-20s, 1865, new	113⅞	Currency 6s	114

STATE BONDS.

State securities dull and firm.

Missouri 6s	92¾	Virginias, new	51
Tenesees, old	73	Virginias, old	45
Tenesees, new	73		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks have been intensely dull throughout the day. In the morning prices were generally steady, with the exception of Pacific Mail, which declined 1¾ per cent. In the afternoon prices were strong, with the principal dealings (which were not large) in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, Wabash, New York Central and Union Pacific. The *Commercial* says: Chicago and Southwestern bonds declined at Frankfort from 89¾ to 85 on announcement that the company would pay currency instead of gold on their coupons. The German bankers refuse to accept the currency offered instead of gold on the coupons of the St. Paul and Pacific road. To-morrow being election day there will be no session either of the Gold or Stock Exchange.

Canton	104¾	St. Paul preferred	76
Western Union	79¼	Wabash	73⅛
Quicksilver	46¼	Wabash preferred	88
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	94
Wells, Fargo Express	88⅛	Terre Haute	15
American Express	71⅛	Terre Haute preferred	40
United States Express	78⅛	Chicago and Alton	113
Pacific Mail	94	C. and A. preferred	114
New York Central	95⅛	Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛
Erie	53⅞	C. C. and C	90⅛
Erie preferred	74	Burlington and Quincy	135
Harlem	113	Lake Shore	92⅞
Michigan Central	114⅛	Panama	35⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. and C	89⅝	Illinois Central	121
Northwest common	83	Union Pacific	39⅛
Northwest preferred	87⅞	Central Pacific	100⅛
Rock Island	110⅛	Union	88⅛
N. J. Central	103⅛	Hartford and Erie	8⅛
St. Paul	56⅛		

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure From New York.

1872.

Java	November 6	Liverpool.
Trinacria	November 6	Liverpool.
Minnesota	November 6	Liverpool.
Erin	November 7	London.
City of Antwerp	November 7	Liverpool.
Parthia	November 9	Liverpool.
Celtic	November 9	Liverpool.
Spain	November 9	Liverpool.
Deutschland	November 9	Bremen.
City of Brussels	November 9	Liverpool.
California	November 9	Glasgow.
Arragon	November 9	Bristol.
Calabria	November 13	Liverpool.
Manhattan	November 13	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	November 14	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	November 14	Liverpool.
Olympus	November 16	Liverpool.
Oceanic	November 16	Liverpool.
Canada	November 16	London.
Denmark	November 16	Liverpool.
City of Paris	November 16	Liverpool.
Australia	November 16	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	November 16	Liverpool.
Russia	November 20	Liverpool.
Iowa	November 20	Glasgow.
Wisconsin	November 20	Liverpool.
Great Western	November 20	Bristol.
City of Bristol	November 21	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	November 23	Liverpool.
Adriatic	November 23	Liverpool.
Greece	November 23	Liverpool.
Victoria	November 23	Glasgow.
Cuba	November 27	Liverpool.
Holland	November 27	London.
Nevada	November 27	Liverpool
Batavia	November 30	Liverpool.
Baltic	November 30	Liverpool.
Egypt	November 30	Liverpool.
Europa	November 30	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	November 30	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., November 4, 1872.

River stationary, with three foot of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 44 at 6 P. M.

F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., November 4, 1872.

River stationary, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 46 at 6 P. M.

O.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., November 4, 1872.

River thirty inches and stationary. It rained some yesterday. Weather cloudy.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 4, 1872.

River six feet nine inches, and falling. Departed—Express, for Parkersburg, 10:30 A. M.; Juniata, for Pittsburgh, 1 P. M. Cloudy and cool.

M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	P. Donaldson	Geneva.
Brill	M. A. Cox	Cincinnati.
Exchange	Evans	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet nine inches, stone mark.
GLASS HOUSE—Five feet three inches.

Boats to Leave To-Day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Geneva..........West Virginia....Donaldson, 3 P. M.

THE Monongahela continues to fall slowly. The marks at the foot of Market street indicated four feet nine inches, and about four feet three inches at the Glass House. The weather was changeable.

THE packet Carrie Brooks left for Wheeling with a good trip

THE steamer Rover arrived from Wheeling yesterday.

THE light draught packet McCormick, Captain Phillips, has returned from her Southern trip.

THE dredge boat Monongahela continues to do good service in clearing out the wharf in front of the city.

THERE was no rise in the Muskingum. The result is the Julia No. 2 will not be here to leave this afternoon.

THE fine steamer Brill Captain M. A. Cox, will have dispatch for Louisville and Nashville. Hurry down the freight.

THE light draught packet Brill, Captain M. A. Cox, brought up a big trip on the water, including 200 tons pig metal.

CAPT. ED. GRAY reports a new channel at Powers's Island—up past Jones's, and across the head of the middle bar.

THE stock of coal afloat at Memphis is 600,000 bushels and the amount in the city yards is 150,000 bushels—enough to last to January 1st.

PILOT THOMAS COON is out on $2,000 bail at Memphis for assisting the sternwheel Glasgow to escape the hands of the United States authorities.

THE papers that have stated that the last run of coal was the largest ever sent out at any one time make a slight error of seven millions of bushels.

TWO DECK HANDS on the Damsel had a fight at St. Paul last Monday, resulting in one losing five teeth and his lower lip, while the other had a finger bit off.

THE Belle Vernon takes another trip to Memphis and then goes up the Ohio in search of fairer fields. Captain Oarsch wants it distinctly understood, however, that he takes no more Gipsies in his, and Capt. Shuman seconds the motion unanimously.

THE light draught independent packet West Virginia Captain P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Geneva and way points. A good boat, in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further particulars call on Captain R. S. Patterson, on the wharfboat.

"WE DON'T BELIEVE IT."—It was currently reported in commercial circles that the city Councils of Cincinnati were about to hold a meeting and fix a rate for pea nuts. As we get our supply direct from Nashville, we are not disposed to feel uneasy on the subject.

THE Dubuque *Herald* says: Steamboatmen complain of a raft obstruction opposite the levee, where steamers land, and the channel is narrow. Two packets passed over one corner of it, breaking the cribs and sending the lumber adrift; also tearing buckets from the wheels.

THE mail packets on the slack water leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva and way ports. These boats have the best of accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlisle, on the wharfboat.

THE Omaha *Herald* of Monday says: The Esperanza arrived here from above at 10 A. M., on Sunday, bringing with her the six companies of soldiers mentioned in our last issue, who were sent to Omaha Barracks. She reports business on the Upper Missouri about finished, and that several boats will soon be down.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—The W. H. Brown is due today from Cairo, and will take three barges of ore, and at Cairo will add the other three she left there last trip, making six in all, with which she proceeds to Cairo. The Iron Mountain, with her tow of one thousand and five tons of ore, in four barges, at Carondelet, will leave for Pittsburgh on Sunday.

WAIT writes from Cairo: The good news of a rise at Pittsburgh is reviving the drooping spirits of the river men generally, and they are beginning to exhibit some signs of their old life and enthusiasm. "If we can just get a little more water we'll be all right," is the universal expression. Poor fellows! As a class, they are the most patient and hopeful men in the world, rarely making complaints for past misfortunes, always expecting that the "next rise" will bring wealth with it. The "risies" of the past two years have been failures in this respect, and the outlook at the begining of the present rise is not very cheering for better times.

DISASTERS TO THE COAL FLEET.—Dispatches were received yesterday giving the following information: The steamer Tigress, bound from this port to Louisville, with a tow of coal, met with quite a mishap at Buffington. She stuck three coal boats, owned by Mr. John McCluskey of this city, and sunk one pair of floating boats, owned by Mr. Fred Coursin, of McKeesport. The Fred Wilson stuck her tow near the same place on another lump. Three of her five boats are piled up. The owners were Grand Lake Company, two boats; McGowan & Cornell, one boat. The amount of coal sunk and aground will reach 150,000 bushels. The Tigress No. 2 gathered up what was left of the two tows and proceeded on her way with five boats.

[From the Sioux City Journal, 29th inst.]

The Sioux City passed Randall at 10 A. M. on Sunday bound down.

The river is very low, with no prospect of being better before the advent of another spring.

The steamer Western got away for Brule agency on Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, with a good trip, amounting to little more than 225 tons.

There remains at the government warehouse only about sixteen tons of freight. No more will be received and probably no more shipped the present season.

The steamer Silver Lake arrived at Randall, on her way down at 4:30 P. M. Sunday, and tied up in consequence of high wind. She has on board the balance of the troops that composed the Yellowstone expedition.

THE following is the harbor master's report for October, 1872:

Total amount of steamboat and barge tonnage	$87,151
Total amount of packet tonnage	22,568
Total	$109,719—1,357 55
Total amount of miscellaneous wharfages	410 60
Total amount of lumber wharfages	2,336 25
Total amount of wood wharfages	543 00
Total amount of wharfage	$7,646 80

Total number of steamboats and barge arrivals for October, 1872:

Where from.	Boats.	Packets.	No.
Lower Mississippi	74	11	85
Upper Mississippi	53	39	92
Illinois river	3	9	12
Ohio river	2	..	2
Missouri river	10	..	10
Docks	2	..	2
Barges	133	..	133
Total	277	59	336

JAMES DOYLE, Harbor Master.

—*St. Louis Republican.*

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago R. R.

Totten & co, 1 car b casting; Houghton, McC & co, 100 bbls flour; S D Hill & co, 2 cars lumber; Jno Seifreth, 24 bbls cider; McHenry & Hood, 237 bags oats; Marshall, K & co, 160 bags wheat; Loh & Cooley, 9 kegs a butter; R Dickey & co, 30 bales broom corn; T P Henderson, 10 tons plaster; Heath & Spear, 1 car shingles; Flemming & co, 31 sks rags; J J Pettett & co, 146 bbls apples; W W Wallace, 1 car lime; F W Jenkins & Bro, 410 sks flour; Vangorder & S, 1,443 bush potatoes; Watt, Lang & co, 9 bags b flour 166 bbls flour; John Porterfield & co, 17 bags b flour; Frank Goodwin, 1 bbl apples, 1 do potatoes; Woodworth & D, 27 sks potatoes; Morrison & Caldwell, 24 do do; W B Hays & Son, 3 trcs hams; B L Fahnestock & co, 29 empt boxes; Voight, Mahood & co, 2 cars potatoes; Hulett & Bro, 345 bush do; Mullin & Maloney, 1 car a iron; S S Marvin & co, 42 bbls flour; J A Williams, 1 steam hammer, 1 iron frame; Zug & co, lot scrap iron; E C Hoope, 2 bbls apples; Bartz & Gray, 1 power meat chopper, 1 box h ware; Jno Musgrove, 1 parlor stove; J French, 8 bbls apples; Wm Flaccus & Son, 8 rolls leather; W G Michael, 1 car baled hay; Vangorder & S, 1,191 bu potatoes; T Gordon & co, 49 bales hay; Armstrong Bro & co, 30 bbls bungs; F Sellers & co, 50 trcs hams; W McWhinney & co, 70 bdls rims, 12 do shafts, 2 do poles, 2 do c bars; Messich & co, 1 car curb stone; N J Bradin, 100 bxs cheese; Hubbard L B & co, 33 bdls handles; Hill & Bro, 1 car middlings; Alf Tobes, 2 bbls apples; Lindsay S & co, 6 bdls forks; B Pflaum, 1 bx copper; D Kneeland, 11 bbls apples; D De Haven, 3 stoves; McCullough S & co, 25 sks rags; J W Fairley, 94 bales hay; Haworth & D, 100 bbls flour; Reese & co, 1 car corrugated s iron; McBane & Anjer, 159 sks barley; Shipton & Wallace, 50 bbls h wine; Schomaker & co, 100 bbls flour; Seghmyer & co, 100 do do; J B Dorrington, 45 iron rails.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Young & Booth, 1 car barley; Hack & Schwebel, 1 car middlings; Thompson & Lyon, 1 car f seed; M Grogan, 15 bbls spirits; A Patterson 1 car lumber; R Knox & Son, 1 car hay; Huntsman & co, lot furniture; McFarland & co, 1 car corn; J Grant 65 bags potatoes, 2 bbls apples; C S Payne, 4 bxs trees; Lewis B D & co, 1 car hoops; Harbaugh M & O, 1 car lime stone; J K Shinn, 1 car lime stone; Forrester & Alston, 2 cars stone; D Winters, 43 sks potatoes; J P Padden, 1 car corn; G McFerron, 5 bbls flour, 20 sks do; J P & R H Knox, 1 car stone; J H Crumb, 5 bbls apples; H Hudleson, 10 sacks potatoes; Millinger & W, 40 sks oats; J H Dipple, 2 bbls flour, 2 bags feed; Wm Hockenberger, 3 bbls cider; J Reno, 17 pcs flues; J C Elliott, 7 bbls apples; J Herbert, 11 bbls apples; Johnson & co, 1 car lime; C Gliss, lot stone ware; John Dyer, 100 bbls lime; Grusch, R & co, 1 car lumber; E & C Magim, 100 bbls flour; S G Purvis, 1 car doors & sashs.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

O H Allerton, 31 bales hay; T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour; Watt, Lang & co, 300 do do; J M Byers, 1 car ties; J Graham, 1 do corn; J Callery, 6 bbls tallow; J A Miller, 8 bbls apples; F S Childs, 88 sks oats, 80 do barley, 147 do corn; W S Spratt, 16 bbls apples; J Parks, 2 cars wood; J A Graff & co, 40 bales hay; T Hare & Bro, 109 bdls spokes; McElroy & co, 12 bales b corn; Ex Flint Glass co, 4 bbls potash; Wm Hall, 1 piano; P Duff & Son, 1 car bran; Seghmeyer & V, 100 bbls flour; F Sellers & co, 55 tcs lard; McCracken & Bro, 1 car hay; Voight & McGraw, 20 bxs candles; Wm Cooper & co, 10 sks feathers; J E Burns, 1 can glycerine; R E Sellers & co, 6 do do; Young & Murphy, 1 cider mill; Dilworth, Porter & co, 2 bbls oil; Arbuckles & co, 100 bxs candles; Jos H Parker, 100 do do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

South Side P M co, 2 cars lumber; H Adams, 1 do do; Citizens' Ref co, 2 do oil bbls; W M Stone, 1 do s iron; F P Alden, 4 do g stones; W Frank & Sons, 1 do glass; T P Henderson, 1 do lime; Houck, McC & co, 2 do wheat; R P Bergan, 1 do lumber; Merriam & M, 1 do oil bbls; Van Gorder & S, 1 do onions; S B Floyd & co, 1 do wheat; W Hutchison, 1 do s pipe; English & B, 3 drill presses; A French & co, 1 spring; Pretzfield Bros, 4 crates to bacco, 10 cases do; Aiken W & P, 16 bbls beans; J R Weldin & co, 5 bxs mucilage, 6 pkgs do; Pollard & P 2 bxs s cases, 1 do glass; Mullins & M, lot old iron; Voigt M & co, 21 bbls beans; S F Picking, 15 cases tobacco; Jas Murphy, 1 do do; A S Gilmore, 1 do do; J S Dilworth, 20 do do; F H Stewart & co, 1 box sash; Byron Green, 8 show cases; J M Sichel, 2 cases cigars; Dilworth Bros, 2 do do; Loh & Cooley, 5 bbls eggs, 6 kgs lard; T J Wallace, 2 cses cigars; J Wells, 1 lot old copper; P P M co, 40 rolls paper; G D Kettenburg, 91 pcs pipe; W B McLean & co, 1 bdl lounge frames; W. France, 2 bxs farina; F J Martin, 1 keg butter; Henry Rea, Jr, 2 bbls cider; Louis Waag, 21 pkgs mdse; Moorhead, 14 bbls cider; T C Jenkins, 3 hf bbls p barley; Moorhead, Adams & do, 6 csks knobs; M W Sackett & co, 5 crates ware, 1 cask do; Bricker & co, 12 bbls apples; George H Anderson & co, 2 rolls leather; McCullough & S, 25 sacks rags; P Duff & Sons, 1 bbl tallow; J J Enders, 1 pc iron; E Moye, 2 bbls d apples, 7 do onions; John Kenworthy, 2 stands; Head, C & co, 14 pkgs mdse; L H Smith, 2 bbls cider.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Lindsay, S & E, 9 bars iron; Guyer & M, 1 car potatoes; Steck & co, lot bags; T H Nevin, 1 bx; Schomaker, 1 bbl hams, 1 box do; W Pickersgill & co, 1 bbl shorts; W W Wallace, lot marble; W Patterson, lot h h goods; C F Place, 2 cars tar; Penn Works, 100 bbls; Isabella Furnace, 11 cars lime stone; G Glass, 1 car old wheat; C Mt V & D Railroad, 309 bars iron; Illinois Central Railroad co, 80 do do; Beggs & Lindsay, 100 hearths; J W Porter, 185 billots iron; Thos Wilson & Son, 6 rolls leather; Wm Flaccus, 9 rolls leather; F Tack, 1 boiler, engine, pump, &c; N J Bradin, 200 bx cheese; T P Henderson, 1 car lime; J H Lippincott, 45 bxs can goods; Jno Anderson, 18 sks potatoes; E Edmondson, 1 bale mdse; Hubbard & co, 1 cir saw; S Ewart & co, 18 bxs yeast; Z Wainwright, 2 bales hops; Fraunheim & W, 2 do do; Spencer & McKay, 2 do do; Jas Woodwell, 2 bxs hinges; Charlotte Blume, 2 organs.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER U. S. MAIL STEAMER BENNETT.—A S Carlile, 30 bales hay, 11 bbls cider, 4 do apples; Illig & Hill, 50 sks oats, 2 bbls butter; Conway, 7 do apples; R C Schmertz, 206 bxs glass; Jno Flock, 276 do do; Johnston & McF, 70 sks corn; R C Schmertz, 150 bxs glass; Vangorder & S, 20 bbls apples; J R Thornton, 36 bales straw; owner, 6 bbls apples.

PER U. S. MAIL STEAMER GENEVA.—P H Hunker, 5 bbls crackers; Jno Flock, 246 bxs glass; Pier, Dannals & co, 23 ale bbls; Young & Booth, 4 do kgs; J C Buffum, 5 bxs bottles; McConlan, 6 pkgs produce; S George, 3 bbls apples, 1 do flour; Godfrey & Clark, 23 bdls paper.

PER STEAMER ELECTOR.—A S Carlile, 2 pkgs; Spencer & McKay, 6 ale bbls; Mather, 10 bogs; J J Pettit, 3 sks seed 6 do chestnuts, 1 bdl and lot sundries; W Haslage, 1,212 galls s ware.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER ARLINGTON.—Fiurny bro, 1 heifer; E T Mithel, 541 bdls kg staves; Nimick & co, 125 tons iron; Loomis & Collard, 62 tons iron; Haworth & D, 25 bales batting, 100 bxs candles; Jas R Hunter, 100 bxs candles; 100 mt bbls; A & D H Chambers, 13 casks broken glass; Johnson, Wittock & co, 2 bbls varnish; G H Danler & son, 5 bales tow; Rorsyk & Gill, 11 bbls feathers; J Wilson & son, 25 cases corn; Luebbe bros, 85 cases fruit; W J Steel & Bro, 125 cases fruit; Spencer & McKay, 1 horse, 45 ale bbls, 274 hf ale bbls; Sellers & co, 6 tcs 10 bxs bacon; A. J. Hagan, 40 bales straw; J & W Fairley, 217 bales hay; Huntzman & co, 35 pkgs furs; Ortleib & co, 30 pkgs furs; Zuikand & A, 24 do do; B Zaikand, 18 chairs; Close S & co, 92 do; Stranahan R & co, 18 do; S Miller & Son, 48 do; Krumpdl & Henier, 100 do; J W Woodwell & Son, 332 do; Henry Berger, 270 chairs; Pennsylvania R R, 54 do; C G Harmar & Son, 142 do; J M Irwin, 87 do; D Moore, 147 bales hay, 350 bags middlings; D W Huntsman, 36 chairs; John Flecker, 50 bales hemp; Mrs. Kate Cook, 50 pkgs h goods.

PER STEAMER BRILL.—Loomis & Collard, 261 tons pig metal; owner, 500 bdls hoop iron.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	Paul Jones & Co, m	1
Caughey & Hallman, m	10	J W Porter, o	3
Harbaugh, M & Co, o	2		
Total			17

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Dilworth, P & Co, o	4
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	2	Park, Bro & Co, o	3
Hussey, W, & Co, o	1	Caughey & Hallman, o	2
Wilson, G & Co, o	1	J Moorhead, m	1
Everson, G & McC, o	3	Zug & Co, m	1
Pitts Forge & Iron Co, o	2	Graff, B & Co, m	1
Jas Wood, Sons & Co, m	6		
Total			34

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	19	Carnagie, K & Co, o	8
Total			27

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Wood Sons & Co, m	3	J W Porter, m	3
Total			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
yers, McC & Co, m	3	McKnight, P & Co, m	7
Total			10

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Carnagie, K & Co	15	Reese, G & Co	12
Star Fire Brick Co	1	W M Morris	1
Total			29

BANKS AND BANKERS.

CITY BANK,

Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL..........$100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIRECTORS—Dominick Ihmsen, Thos. Rourke, Patrick Kane, Jas. Callery, Thomas Barnes, Charles Maginn, Theo. E. Tack, Terrence Campbell, James Phelan, H. A. Freyvogle, J. S. Adams, R. J. Grace, F. LeGoullon.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Directors:

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President Eagle Cotton Mills.
CHAS. F. WELLS, of Beymer, Bauman & Co.
ALFRED SLACK, of Slack & Shoies.
ROBT. PITCAIRN, Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.
JNO. CHISLETT, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery.
ROBT. J. ANDERSON, of Anderson & Woods.
GEORGE SHIDLE, of James Shidle & Son.
WM SCOTT, Contractor.
WM. F. LANG, of Watt, Lang & Co.
RALPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
AARON FRENCH, of Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company.
J. L. PIPER, Superintendent Keystone Bridge Company.

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President.
GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL..........$300,000.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICE: NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,

(In Safe Deposit Company's Building.)

President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
Trustees—Henry Lloyd, Thomas Wightman, R. H. Hartley, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, William Rea, E. P. Jones, Geo. W. Hailman, Edward Gregg, Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VONBONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Shoe AND Leather Savings Bank,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL..........$200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. R. DAVIDSON,
WM. H. BROWN, M. W. RANKIN,
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. B. BORLAND, JACOB S. REYMER,
R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON..........President.
JOHN D. FRASER..........Cashier.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.

Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.

Board meets for Discount daily, at 11½ o'clock.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL..........$100,000
PRIVILEGE..........$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securites,

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LAMBERT, A. M. BROWN,
ANDREW MILLER, S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD DUFF, G. W. SCHMIDT,
WILLIAM NELSON, D. P. ESTEP,
JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN,
H. A. WEAVER.

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY..........President.
W. VANKIRK..........Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR..........Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Sight Drafts on London.

JOS. A. MOORE..........THOS. C. MOORE.

JOS. A. MOORE & BRO.,

Stock, Bond and Note Brokers,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

No. 10 Blackford's Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

We buy and sell on Commission first-class Securities of all descriptions, negotiate Loans for Cities, Counties and all Corporations, transact a general Real Estate and Insurance Business, and Loan Money on long time. Particular attention is given to placing money on first mortgage without cost to the lender.

References: Fletcher & Sharpe, Bankers; Indiana Banking Co.; Porter, Harrison & Hines, Attorneys.

Manufacturers who may desire to establish branches in this flourishing city will find it to their interest to consult us.

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—AFTER OCTOBER 27th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD.		WESTWARD.	
Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	1:00 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	8:00 a m
Philada. Ex	5:20 p m	Cincinnati Ex	8:10 a m
Fast Line	8:50 p m	Southern Ex	12:10 p m
		Through Pas	1:25 p m
		Pacific Ex	1:40 p m
		Way Passenger	8:30 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:20 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Home'd Ac.No.1	7:10 a m	Brinton Ac.No.1	7:40 a m
Walls No. 2	10:20 a m	Home'd Ac.No.1	8:20 a m
Walls No. 3	11:50 a m	Walls No. 2	9:10 a m
Home'd Ac.No.2	2:30 p m	Johnstown Acc	10:10 a m
Walls No. 4	3:20 p m	Walls No. 3	1:10 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:50 p m	Home'd Ac.No 2	4:15 p m
Brad'ks Ac.No.1	5:30 p m	Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 5	6:05 p m	Brint'n Ac No. 2	6:50 p m
Home'd Ac.No.3	7:20 p m	Brad'ks Ac.No 1	7:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No 2	9:20 p m	Home'd Ac No.3	8:00 p m
Wall's No. 6	11:05 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:30 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:40 p. m.; New York 6:34 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:25 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:30 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:00 a. m.; New York 6:10 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:55 a. m.; New York 10:03 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 5:20 a. m.; Philadelphia 9:20 a. m.; Baltimore 8:15 a. m.; Washington 11:15 a. m.; New York 12:21 p. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:25 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:45 p. m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrives at Brinton's 10:30 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

THOS. E. WATT, Agent,
78 Fifth avenue, or
WM. B. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after SUNDAY, November 3d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 1	6:40 a m
Through Mail	6:55 a m	West Newton Ac	8:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	Confluence Ac	10:45 a m
McKeesport Ac No. 2	11:00 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 2	12:10 p m
Confluence Ac	3:25 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 3	2:05 p m
West Newton Ac	4:35 p m	Mixed Way	3:20 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 3	5:25 p m	Through Mail	5:55 p m
McKeesport Ac. No. 4	6:15 p m	McKeesport Ac. No. 4	8:25 p m
Church Train	1:00 p m	Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only.

All Trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation, make connection at Broadford and Connellsville for Mount Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTION AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. and B. R. W. can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. ARMTRONG'S Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to

W. B. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after SUNDAY, November 3, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Central and Western New York.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Day Express	12:50 p m	5:00 p m
Night Express	9:10 p m	6:10 a m
Buffalo Express	7:40 a m	6:10 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:20 a m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n	9:30 a m	5:45 p m
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	5:55 p m	8:25 a m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:50 a m	9:00 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	11:50 a m	2:00 p m
3d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	7:15 p m
4th Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	6:40 a m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 A. M., arriving at Parkers at 11:40 A. M., and returning leaves Parkers at 4:25 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 P. M., stopping at all stations for passengers.

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains. Baggage checked through to destination. Through Tickets, Commutation or Local, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, or in Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From OCTOBER 27th, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	2:33 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	12:58 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	1:53 p m
Pacific Exp	9:23 a m	Clevel'd & Whg Ex	4:08 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	1:58 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:33 p m
Chicago Exp	2:18 p m	Chicago Mail	5:43 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:18 p m	Clevel'd Whg Ex	8:33 p m
Erie Ex	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:52 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Leetsdale Ac	10:18 a m
New Castle Ac	1:08 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Leetsdale Ac	3:48 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE. After OCTOBER 27th, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	6:13 a m	McDonald Ac	6:58 a m
Washington Ac	8:23 a m	Washington Ac	8:33 a m
Pacific Express	9:23 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac	12:03 p m	Cincinnati Exp	12:38 p m
Southern Ex	12:58 p m	McDonald Ac	3:43 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:13 p m	Columbus Mail	5:58 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Fast Line	6:33 p m
Sun day Ch train	1:13 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

12:58 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.
12:38 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:23 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:13 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after OCT. 28th, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time.)

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	9:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:35 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:55 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac	1:15 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:35 p m	Express	3:55 p m
Mail	5:35 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:25 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:15 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.
ROBERT NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INMAN LINE.

Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:

CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF MONTREAL,
CITY OF BRISTOL, CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF RICHMOND,
CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF WASHINGTON

From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin..........$75 00 gold
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry..........30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh..........$41 00 U. S. currency

Apply to

JOHN G. DALE, New York;
WM. BINGHAM, 143 Smithfield street; or
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

MANUFACTURERS.

Wm. Smith & Sons'

NATIONAL

Pipe Foundry,

Twenty-third St., near Penn Ave.

Orders solicited for all kinds of

FLANGE AND BOWL PIPE,

AND ALSO

RETORTS.

We earnestly request all Gas and Water Works Superintendents to call on us.

JOHN J. ENDRES,

Mining and Civil Engineer,

Manufacturer of Machinery

FOR MINING AND SMELTING PURPOSES.

SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Washing Machines; Builder of improved Coke Ovens and Machinery for discharging the same.

Office and Works, South Pittsburgh.

M. B. Cochran & Co.

121 Liberty Street, Corner Fifth,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

AND

Manufacturers' Supplies

HAVE IN STORE A FULL STOCK OF

Deane's Steam Pumps,
Judson Governors,
Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. MWS

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office N. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA..........CAPT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER ELECTOR..........CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..........CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.
STEAMER E. BENNETT..........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON..........Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg, Direct.

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATHRDAY, AT 3 P. M.

THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

PETROLIA,

JOHN McLAUGHLIN..........Captain.
WM. HARBISON..........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight apply on Board, or to

CHAS. M. FAIRMAN,
on Wharfboat, foot Wood street.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg. EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE STEAMER

Carrie Brooks,

HARVEY DARLINGTON..........Captain.
MORRIS DORSEY..........Clerk.

Will leave regularly as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

CHARLES M. FAIRMAN,
On Wharfboat foot of Wood street.

PORTSMOUTH.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.

EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR..........Commander.
W. J. C. ANDERSON..........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

WEDNESDAY, November 6—12 M.

THE FINE STEAMER

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN..........Captain.
WM. S. DRAVO..........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
CHAS. M. FAIRMAN, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

For Louisville, Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville.

WEDNESDAY, November 6—4 P. M.

THE FINE STEAMER

BRILL,

M. A. COX..........Commander.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THURSDAY, November 7—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER

Mary Davage and Barges,

H. C. RICHMOND..........Master.
W. D. ARMSTRONG..........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

Freights receipted through to Memphis, Red River and New Orleans.

GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

TUESDAY, Nov. 5—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

New Exchange,

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INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

CAPITAL..........$225,000.

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James Woodburn, Geo. W. Dilworth,
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

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Steam Boilers,

Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipe, Salt Pans, Iron Bridges, Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans, Coal Shutes, Condensers, Prison Doors, Gasometers, Blast Furnace Stacks and Pipes.

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FOR COAL AND WOOD.

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Iron Roof Frames,

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON

Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.

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FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

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Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

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ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
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HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES.

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.

IRON HOUSE FRONTS.

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OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.

MILLS FOR GRINDING BRICK CLAY.

CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

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Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.

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STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINE WORK.

Machine Shop—Corner Pointalley and Duquesne Way.
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Emerson's Inserted Toothed Saw.

Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS and COAL WORKS.

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EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.

Office and Works, Second Avenue,

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge,

PITTSBURGH.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FINE SHEET

THE VERY LATEST.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

State Claimed by Both Parties.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—The election throughout the State passed off quietly. No official returns have been received. The Republicans claim that they are thirty thousand ahead in registration, and claim that they have carried the State by 30,000. The Democratic State Central Committee claim the State by twenty thousand, and this city by from ten to twelve thousand. Governor Warmoth thinks the State has gone for Greeley and Brown by fifteen thousand majority, and claims three and probably four Congressmen. It will probably be several days before enough is positively known to show results.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Large Republican Meeting at Franklin—Address by Hon. Jno. S. McCalmont, a Life-long Democrat.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., November 4, 1872.

The Presidential campaign in this county closed to-night with a grand Republican meeting at the Court House, which was addressed by Hon. Jno. S. McCalmont, a life-long Democrat, who made a most telling speech for Grant and Wilson, declaring that the best interests of the country demanded the continuance of the present administration in power, and calling upon all citizens, irrespective of party, to vote the Republican ticket. J. H. Osmer also made a most eloquent speech, which was received with great applause. Venango is good for one thousand majority for Grant.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Large Republican Meeting at Beaver Last Night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., November, 4, 1872.

The Republicans of this place held the last grand rally of the campaign, this evening, at the Court House. Judge Shannon, of your city, who had been specially invited for the occasion, delivered the first speech, and Mr. Weyand, of our own town, followed. Beaver county is still vigilant, and enthusiastic to the last—and you may expect to hear good accounts from us for Grant and Wilson.

CHEAPER MEATS.

The Embalming Process to be Applied to the Preservation of Meats—Prices Must Come Down.

From an article in the New York *Times* we take the annexed:

The practice of embalming in this country, by stimulating doctors to discover the most effectual process, has led to a discovery which, if it can be utilized, bids fair to confer a benefit on the entire human race, and to revolutionize the butcher trade of the world. A doctor has used a certain compound of innocuous gases instead of fluids in embalming human bodies. The gentleman has lately turned his attention to the possibility of adapting his process to the preservation of animal food. For some time he has been engaged in a series of experiments, the results of which have fairly startled those who were asked to study them. What the nature of the various gases he compounds may be, is, of course, a secret which he is not likely to reveal. He has, however, proved them to be entirely harmless, so far as human food subjected to their influences is concerned. His plan consisted in slaughtering bullocks on the plains, where they are reared, bleeding them, infusing his compound of gases into an artery in the same way as in embalming a human body, and shipping them in their hides to any part of the world. It seems almost incredible that this can be done without detriment to the meat. But it can be done, and has been done, and apparently on a scale, too, to thoroughly test its efficiency. A car-load of bullocks was slaughtered out in Missouri last summer, the process was carried out, and the carcasses sent to New York, arriving just one month from the time of their being slaughtered. They were consigned to the care of a wholesale market butcher, with orders not to sell till he received instructions from certain parties in New York. Nothing in the appearance of the carcasses awakened the butcher's suspicions; both meat and hide being as sweet as in the case of an animal fresh killed. One of the carcasses was cut up and distributed among persons ignorant of what had been done, the butcher himself being asked to try a sirloin joint. All expressed themselves to the effect that the beef was excellent, the butcher saying that he had never eaten a more hearty meal in his life. They were no little astonished on hearing the facts of the case. The meat was tried again and again, and when all were convinced that no possible detriment could arise from the consumption of the meat preserved in this way, the remainder of the consignment was disposed of by the butcher in the ordinary market fashion. He has not had a single complaint or even a remark about that beef. The retail butchers know nothing of the matter, and unconsciously sold it as fresh-killed meat. There is every reason to suppose that their customers ate it under the same erroneous impression.

If this important discovery in the preservation of meat can be utilized on a great scale as successfully as the experiments which have been made seem to warrant the belief, the price of beef and mutton will fall to an almost nominal sum. Every year millions of sheep and cattle are slaughtered in Australia and South America for the sake of the hides; but under this proposed system of preserving the meat, the carcasses, too, will be exported all over the world. The discoverer of this world-important secret is now engaged in perfecting some few changes in his system. As soon as he has done so, not his secret, but its results, will be given to the world. That many unbelievers will be found there is no doubt. But the public are wise judges as to what is to their own advantage; and if competent judges shall, after careful consideration of the detailed results of experiments, and making a chemical analysis of the meat itself, pronounce it to be wholesome food, and as good in all respects as fresh-killed meat, they will not hesitate to bring it into general use.

Habits of the Opossum.

We gather from the *American Naturalist*, for September, the following interesting particulars concerning the habits of the opossum: The animal is widely distributed in the United States. It dwells in hollow logs, stumps, and in holes at the roots of trees, does not burrow, but takes possession of holes that it finds ready made. Into these it will carry leaves—using its tail for the purpose—and provide itself with a comfortable bed, when bad weather threatens. It does not hibernate, but hunts its food at all seasons, is slow of foot, and not very wild. It will eat bacon, dry beef, carrion, any kind of fowl, rabbits, any sort of small game, almost all the insects, and fruits of every variety, being especially fond of muskmelons; and is eaten in turn by many people, the flesh being considered delicious. This has a flavor resembling that of the flesh of the young hog, but is sweeter and less gross. Negroes and others are exceedingly fond of it; dogs, however, hold a very different opinion, and will sooner starve than consume it. The animal is habitually incautious, and when attacked seems to possess little power of resistance; literally suffering itself to be eaten alive by the turkey-buzzards, while it lies on its side and protests against the proceeding by a succession of grunts. Exceedingly tenacious of life, it will survive a vigorous crunching by the dogs, when it seems as though every bone in its body had been cracked. Although sometimes found concealed under the floors of houses and outbuildings, it refuses to be domesticated, and is believed to dwell but a short time in any one place.—*Popular Science Monthly for November*.

Mercantile Marine of the World.

The New York *Bulletin* has compiled some very interesting statistics in regard to the mercantile marine of the world. In number of vessels and tonnage England takes first rank, while the United States stands next on the list. Steam vessels are increasing in number and tonnage, while there is a marked decrease in the same particulars as to sailing vessels. The total number of steam craft in the world is put down at 4,335, of which 2,538, with a tonnage of 2,382,145, are owned in Great Britain, and 420, tonnage 401,043, in this country. Of sailing vessels there are in the world 56,727, of a tonnage of 14,563,868. Of these 19,182 are assigned to Great Britain, the tonnage being 5,468,327; and to the United States, 7,092, tonnage 2,279,120. It will thus be seen that the total number of steam and sailing craft owned in this country is 7,512, with a carrying capacity of 2,680,163 tons; in Great Britain, 21,720 vessels, tonnage 7,850,472. Germany ranks fourth in steamers and fifth in sailing craft, but in both together stands only sixth, in consequence of a curious combination of tonnage. By the *Bulletin's* tables it is shown that steamers constitute about twenty per cent. in the total of merchant shipping of all countries. In Great Britain the proportion of tonnage in steamers rises to thirty per cent.; in France it exceeds the average by one per cent. In the United States and in Spain it is only fifteen per cent., in Germany 14⅛, in Holland 14, in Italy 5⅜, and in Norway only 1⅜ per cent.

The Longest Bridge in the World.

The river Tay, in Scotland, is to be spanned by a bridge that will be the longest in the world. The Victoria bridge at Montreal, which has heretofore been the longest, is 9,194 feet; that now being constructed over the Tay will be 10,321, a difference in its favor of 1,127 feet. It lacks but eighty yards of being two miles in length. The work is to be finished in three years from May, 1871. The greatest height of the structure will be eighty-eight feet above high-water mark. There are to be eighty-nine spans, fourteen of which will be 200 feet wide. The piers are to be of cast iron, cylindrical in form, filled in with brick. The piers will require 2,600 tons of cast iron, while the superstructure, which will be of malleable iron, will use up 3,600 tons. The contract for the whole bridge was taken by Mr. De Bergne, at £217,000, about $1,085,000 gold.

The force of moral sentiment in Europe is breaking up some of the most celebrated gambling establishments in the world. On the first day of January next the Municipal Council of Homburg will take possession of the buildings and grounds now occupied by the gaming company at that famous watering place.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—River fourteen feet and falling. The Ed. Hobbs passed down from Wheeling for St. Louis, with three barges of agricultural implements. The Henry Probasco enters the Pittsburgh trade to-morrow. The insurance on the steamer Belfast was $20,000, all in Cincinnati companies. The sunken barge of the Florence was the property of Henry A. Jones, of this city, and was insured for $25 000.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 4.—Cloudy and mild; mercury 68. The river has risen thirty inches. Port list: Up—Mollie Ragon, Fayette, Shannon, Mary Ament and Arkansas Belle. Down—Rose Hite, Evansville, B. H. Hurst and Nashville, all with good trips. Business brisk.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 4.—River stationary, with six feet six inches in the canal and four feet six inches in the chute. Mild and hazy, with signs of rain. Arrived—Thomas W. Means and barges, Pomeroy; Lookout and barges, Kanawha; John W. Garrett, Cincinnati. Departed—Jas. Watson and Emperor, Pittsburgh; Joan Lumsden, Johnsonville. The following coalboats have arrived and returned: Eagle, Charley McDonald, Tom Miller, V. J. Bigley, J. A. Blackmore, John Hanna, Veteran, Sam Parker, Mary Ann, James Gilmore, John Gilmore, and Blue Lodge.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 4.—Arrived—John Kyle and H. C. Yeager, St. Louis. Departed—Pink Varble, Memphis; Belle Vernon, Cincinnati; T. C. Gracy, Evansville; John Kyle, New Orleans. River stationary. Cloudy and mild.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Arrived—Fanny Lewis, Missouri river; Jasper and St. John, Keokuk; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Dictator, Cairo; City of Chester, Memphis. Departed—Saloon No 2, Cairo. River falling slowly. Heavy rain since early this morning.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 4.—Cloudy with light rains. River stationary. Arrived—Little Rock, Arkansas river. Departed—Peninah and Mary Miller, New Orleans; City of Vicksburg and P. W. Strader, Vicksburg; Grand Tower, St. Louis; Colorado, Vicksburg; St. Luke, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 4.—Down—Ouchita Belle. Up—Glencoe, Katie, James Howard, Susie Silver and Mary Alice and barges. Cloudy and cool. River falling.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—Flour dull; treble extra $7@8 37½; family $8 50@9 50. Corn dull; mixed 68c. Oats quiet at 50@52c. Bran $1 05. Hay dull; prime $27 00; choice $28 00. Pork—mess scarce and held at $19 50. Bacon dull at 7¼@12@12½c. Hams 19½@20½c. Lard firm; tierce 8¾@9½c. Sugar quiet; good to fair 9½@9¾c. Molasses easier; common 32@37½c; fair 55@60c; good 65c; prime 66@68c; strictly prime 69c; choice 69@70c. Whisky 93@95c. Coffee quiet at 14½@18½c. Cotton easier; sales of 4,000 bales; good ordinary 17½c; low middling 18c; middling 18¾c; middling Orleans 19½c; receipts 2,712 bales; exports to Liverpool 6,912 bales; to continent 7,580 bales; stock 98,000 bales.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage November 4, 1872.

	Cen's.
Miss Lottie M. Foster, Batavia, N. Y.	3
A. H. Rosvand, Philadelphia, Pa	3
John Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa	3
W. F. Miller, Butler, Pa	3
Mrs. Amy Bard, Butler, Pa	3
Henry Bickle, Butler, Pa	3
W. H., *Leader* office, City	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Its Spread in the City—Horses Attacked on the North Side—Many Cases in this City—The Disease in a Mild Form as Yet—No Fatal Cases Reported.

The damp weather of Saturday and Sunday appears to have given the horse disease a fresh impetus in this vicinity. Many cases were reported yesterday, nor were they confined to any particular locality, but were scattered over the two cities and the suburbs. The disease thus far has made its appearance in a mild form, no fatal cases, as yet, being reported. At the Excelsior Omnibus stables some thirty-two animals were coughing last night. At Moreland & Mitchell's stables, on Penn street, near the Union Depot, some sixty-five horses, the entire population of the stables, were more or less effected. Mr. Frank Ardary has a number of horses both at his public and private stables affected. The disease, as noted yesterday, entered the stables of the Penn street line of street cars at Lawrenceville, and so rapidly did it spread that nearly all the horses gave evidence of the disease last night. The taking off of several of the street cars was necessitated during the day. Mr. R. Young has a number of his horses coughing and some of them are quite ill. Many private stables contain horses suffering from the disease, but thus far it appears to exist in a very mild form. No fatal cases have as yet been reported in this vicinity, nor have any of our livery men any fears about it being very disastrous. The horses first attacked, those of Moreland & Mitchell's East Liberty stables, are all doing very well, and the same may be said of all the cases known to exist. At the several stables different modes of treatment have been adopted, yet the most successful one appears to be to give the animal rest and light but nutritious diet.

IN ALLEGHENY.

The disease has reached Allegheny, and about two hundred cases were reported yesterday. The presence of the contagion in this city occasioned considerable surprise among the owners of horses, as it was not expected for a week or more. The disease was not confined to any particular locality, but spread to almost every part of the city. Yesterday morning five horses were attacked at the stables of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway, Sixth ward, and by last night nineteen horses were affected. The disease is very mild and not the least apprehension is felt by the Superintendent. He contends that it is the same disease that existed in the stables last spring, when quite a number of horses were affected. There are about one hundred and thirty horses in this stable. There are no cases at present in the stables of the Pleasant Valley Railway.

The contagion has also made its appearance in the livery stable of Messrs. Fairman, Taggart & Co., on Beaver avenue, a short distance above the car stables. On Sunday night, about ten o'clock, one of the horses was attacked, and in the course of an hour three others caught the epidemic. At noon yesterday nine horses were affected, and last night the contagion had spread so rapidly that every animal in the stable, twenty-two in number, were under treatment. In this part of the city a number of cases were reported in half a dozen private stables. The disease also broke out in the upper wards yesterday afternoon, at the following stables: Harper & Co's livery stable on Sandusky street, two cases; Young & Booth's brewery on Rebecca street, two; S. Lindsay, Jr. & Co., Lacock street, one; Beggs & Lindsay, Anderson street, two.

Dr. Jennings has thirteen cases on hand, all in private stables, in the Second and Fourth wards. Dr. Czarnitcke has a large number of cases under treatment, a number of which are in Girty's Run. Last evening he had two cases in his stables in West street, two horses having sufficiently recovered as to be taken away by their owners. He has made every arrangement in his stables for the treatment of horses affected by this disease. There are also a number of cases in the Eighth ward, in private stables and in some of the stables connected with the ice houses. So far no horses attached to the Fire Department have been seized with the disease, but it is feared that some of them will be as two engine houses are located in close proximity to stables where horses have been attacked.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION

An Interesting Meeting—Large Attendance—Appointment of a Lecture Committee—Slide Valve Discussion—The Horse Disease.

The regular weekly meeting of this Association was held last evening in the Young Mens' Christian Association rooms, with an attendance larger than at any previous meeting.

The meeting, after being called to order by President Paul, Jr., the Secretary *pro tem.*, Wm. Hartuper, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

An additional name for membership was presented by the Committee on Membership, and properly referred.

The matter of giving a course of scientific lectures during the winter, under the auspices of the Association, was advanced by Mr. Armstrong, who urged that the President appoint a Lecture Committee, of three, and that said Committee enter at once in communication with scientific lecturers, and report the progress at a future meeting.

Mr. McNaught desired to know whether the lecturers would consist of home or foreign talent. He felt impressed that we had enough talent in our own midst that would willingly assist them to start with.

Mr. Armstrong said that before the committee was appointed he would like to hear the views of all the members present. He was confident that to ensure success the association should secure a few popular lecturers from abroad, so that the weight, in a measure, would be relieved from our own lecturers.

The President named as such committee Messrs. E. Armstrong, J. E. Allen and E. M. Turner.

The committee was instructed to confer with the proper parties for Library Hall and report.

Mr. Joseph Lowry and Mr. Armstrong strongly favored the appointment of a committee of three to make a selection of subjects for the proposed course of lectures, but upon the suggestion of Mr. Gold the whole matter was left to the discretion of the Lecture Committee.

The unfinished business remaining over from the last meeting was then taken up, being the discussion on slide valves. A diagram of a valve was exhibited and explained at length by Mr. Armstrong.

A very animated discussion ensued, and was participated in by Messrs. Armstrong, Paul, Dalzell, Gold, Kirk and Turner.

Mr. Wm. Cavitt exhibited a valve of peculiar construction, which was inspected by the members, but not discussed at length.

Mr. Gold proposed by way of changing the subject, that the Association take into consideration a subject now agitating the whole country—that of the horse disease—and that at the next meeting, if any person present could offer anything bearing upon the subject, he hoped they would be present.

Mr. Kirk stated that he knew of instances where this disease which is now prostrating so many animals, was checked and cured by the administration of crude petroleum, applied both internally and externally.

The "Horse Disease" was made the subject for discussion next Monday evening, and the Association invites veterinary surgeons, livery stable keepers and all others interested, to be present and give their views upon the subject.

On motion, adjourned until next Monday evening.

THE GIFT SWINDLERS.

Look Out for Them.

The readers of this paper have already been warned against a new swindling device, by means of which simple minded persons have been cheated in large numbers wherever the operators have appeared. A number of eastern counties have been thouroughly canvassed, and so general was the success of the swindlers that some of county authorities offered a reward for their arrest. A correspondent sends us a description of two of these worthies who travelled together in Mifflin and adjoining counties, and when the police got upon their track they fled west, and may be in this city to-day, living quietly on the proceeds of their villainy, and ready to start out on another tour as soon as the police have given up the hunt. Our correspondent says: These swindlers have taken considerable sums of money from all the eastern counties by false representations as to a "gift enterprize." They visit the dwelling of the mechanic and the laborer, during the absence of the husband, and offer for sale a package of needles for one dollar, together with a ticket, assuring the purchaser that every ticket draws a prize worth from ten to fifty dollars. Thus they rob hundreds, nay thousands of poor women, and enrich themselves. These fellows have been advertised in the East, and have been compelled to leave. One of them is a Jew, bearing the name of S. Nathans, and represents himself as a resident of New York. He is small in stature, wears his hair short (which is considerably mixed with gray), speaks fluently, and shows his teeth plainly in conversation. The other is an American, named Eberly—tall and slim, active and gentlemanly. They are both very plausible, and wherever they go they succeed in duping large numbers of persons. Look out for them.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last evening was signalized at this house by the *debut* of the Sisters Coleman, three very interesting little children, and possessing a great deal of talent. An original drama, entitled "Stolen by Gypsies," was the selection for the evening. The play is of a very "wishy washy" order of merit, only relieved by the vocal and instrumental efforts of the children. Little Clara performs very cleverly on the banjo for one of her years, while Louie and Alice are quite proficient on the drum, fife and cornet. The same drama will be repeated this evening, and with it a laughable commeditta.

Aims's American Theatre.

Quite a number of new features were introduced at this house last night to a very large audience. The wonderful child violinist, Americus, certainly a musical prodigy, was enthusiastically received and rapturously encored. The Fieldings, Dick Ralph, the Walhalla brothers, Mdlle Leona Dare and Mons. Morie, together with the laughable commedians Jno. Mulligan, Billy Rice and Dick Ralph, will appear with the other attractions in a good bill to-night.

Varieties Theater.

The new artists at the Varieties last night were favorably received, and the pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty," performed by the Zanfretta troupe, created screams of laughter. It will be repeated this evening, on which occasion the company will appear in a highly laughable and entertaining melange of songs, dances, and witticisms. Let all attend this evening who desire to enjoy themselves.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending November 3d, 1872, there were thirty-seven deaths. Of those who died 19 were males, and 18 females; 1 colored and 36 white; total 37. The causes of death were as follows: Accident 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; cholera infantum, 1; consumption 3; congestion of brain, 1; diptheria, 4; debility, 1; disease of heart, 1; disease of liver, 1; dropsy, general, 1; fever catarrhal 2; fever typhoid, 6; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of lungs, 1; inflammation of lungs and pleura, 1; inflammation of lungs and peritoneum, 1; kidney, b's disease, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 2; suicide, 2; still births 2. The ages of the deceased were as follows: Under 1 year, 6; from 1 to 2, 3; from 2 to 5, 2; from 5 to 10, 3; from 10 to 15, 2; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 6; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 4; from 80 to 90, 1.

COTTON MARKETS.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 4.—Cotton dull and prices irregular; middling 18¼@18⅜c; good ordinary 17⅛c; low middling 17⅝c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 4.—Cotton quiet and dull; good ordinary 17⅛c; low middling 18c; middling 18⅜c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 4.—Cotton dull and lower; middling 18@18⅛c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 4.—Cotton active; good ordinary 16¾.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, November 4.—Cattle—Receipts 1,200. Market dull, and sales mostly confined to Texans at $2 75@3 50; butchers' cattle at $3 00@4 00. Two yokes of work cattle sold at $5 75 per cwt, or over $192 per yoke. Hogs—receipts 7,324. Market fairly active at $4 25@4 65 for good to choice. Shipments of cattle 740; hogs 6,760.

PITTSBURGH ENLARGED.

Forty Thousand Added to her Population—Final Consolidation of the South Side Boroughs—Congratulatory Speeches, etc.

The admission of the representatives of the South side boroughs—numbering in all eleven distinct corporations, but now sub-divided into thirteen wards—as members of the City Councils, was an event of no small magnitude, in proof of the deep-rooted prejudice which, until very recently, prevailed against consolidating the adjacent communities with the city. In interest we have been as homogenous as any people could well be; but no other great community in the country has been so cut up and belittled by corporate lines. These separating lines had their origin in our peculiar geographical situation, but they were subsequently maintained and strengthened mainly through local jealousies and petty interests, which have happily given way in a great measure, and but one step more in the direction of consolidation will make Pittsburgh what she is in reality, and place her where she ought to stand in the statistics of population—the ninth or tenth city in the United States, instead of the sixteenth, as now erroneously represented. If the whole county were included, as is the case with a number of the large cities, Pittsburgh would rank seventh in point of population, being ahead of Boston, Cincinnati and New Orleans, to say nothing of Buffalo, Cleveland, Washington, Louisville, and other places, which now rank above her in the list.

The ceremonies connected with the formal reception of the members of the new wards, took place yesterday afternoon, just previous to the meeting of Councils elsewhere reported. The members elect met at the south end of the Monongahela bridge, at about one o'clock, and formed in line. Shortly afterward, the reception committee of Councils, consisting of Messrs. Burgwin, Ahl and Hunter, of Select, and Arthurs, McConway, R. H. Negley and Deitrich, of Common Council, headed by the Washington Cornet Band, proceeded across the bridge, meeting the new members about midway. Dr. Arthurs, on behalf of the city, extended a hearty welcome to the representatives of the new wards, after which the band faced about, and the procession moved along Smithfield street to the new Municipal Hall. Aside from the Reception Committee there were in the line twenty-six members of Select and eighteen members of the Common branch from the new districts.

Having reached the reception room in City Hall, the strangers found it occupied by members from the old wards, city officials and others, who had assembled to welcome them.

Dr. Arthurs, after the band had ceased to play, introduced Mr. H. W. Oliver, Jr., President of the Common Council, who spoke as follows:

RECEPTION SPEECH OF MR. OLIVER.

GENTLEMEN: Members of Councils from the South wards of Pittsburgh, on behalf of the members of Councils of the first twenty-three wards of the city, I welcome you most heartily to seats in our municipal legislature.

This is an event of no common significance. You come here as the representatives of 36,000 people, who to-day, by your action, will become citizens of the great city of Pittsburgh.

Many, many years ago, farseeing men foretold the ultimate, I may say the *manifest destiny*, of the numerous corporations clustering at the head of the Ohio river—all of them the outgrowth of the old city of Pittsburgh—and prophesied to incredulous hearers, that eventually we would have here a great city, counting its people by hundreds of thousands, instead of by thousands. The first accession of territory—the consolidation of the district commonly known as the new wards—brought us a magnificent section. Pent-up Pittsburgh, overflowing its boundaries, was gradually settling the townships contiguous to the old city line. Water and gas supply, fire and police protection, improved roads, uniform grades and lines, were impossible under the old order of affairs. After opposition the consolidation act was passed, and the benefits resulting are so apparent that I need not enumerate them. He would be a bold, I might say a very contrary, man, who would to-day question the wisdom of the act.

But you, gentlemen, come of your own action, bringing a city in itself—thirteen boroughs, with a population nearly as large as the city of Pittsburgh was eight years ago. No portionless part do you represent in this municipal wedding. Your wealth, if properly calculated, would astonish us all. Your lower boroughs—a wonderful bee-hive of industry, and the pride of our people at home, are also the wonder and admiration of visitors from abroad.

From Ormsby to Temperanceville is a solid mass of manufactories. Your glass works number upwards of fifty, rolling mills nearly a dozen, foundries, furnaces and works of every kind where iron and glass (your great staples—different in their composition and uses as day and night)—are worked and forged and shaped into the thousand different forms that the ingenuity of your mechanics suggests or the trade demands. The territory I have named is not excelled in its extent, or indeed in its diversified production in this country, or indeed in the world. One result of your successful industry, your great growth of population, was the swarming of your people over a natural barrier, and the creation of your younger members, the "Hill Boroughs." Those beautiful settlements are fast gaining in population, and only need the fostering care of the city to be to the South Side what the East Liberty region is to this side of the river. You come to us free of debt, an independent and comfortable position. I do not know of any community as large as yours in that fortunate condition.

For our part we endow you with all we own. Our good name and credit may be useful to you in making needed improvements in many of your wards. Our Fire Department, with its economical management, perfect system, thorough discipline, is not excelled in the country. Underwriters have demanded and obtained higher rates on the South Side on account of your want of steamers and fire alarm telegraph. Our Board of Health, through good management, experience and thorough organization, successfully fought that most loathsome epidemic that last year ravaged both the North and South Sides. Our Police Department, with its efficient organization and discipline; our Water Works now building with its great capacity—all these you will speedily have the advantage of.

To-day we greet you as citizens of Pittsburgh—not by favor but by right. In ancient times a Roman citizen had the freedom of the world. To-day an American citizen claims no greater and needs no more powerful title than his own. A citizen of Pittsburgh never denies his home, but it is a fact that the most persistent and prominent opposers of consolidation, both from the South and North Side, when abroad will represent themselves as Pittsburghers, and, without hesitation or shame, boldly register their names as from Pittsburgh. They share the honor and profit of our good name, but without cause fear an imaginary burden.

There are other advantages that you in time will legislate on. The highways of Pittsburgh should be free to him that walks or him that rides. Free bridges will be demanded by the people, and free bridges they should have. No man should be taxed for the right of passing from one section of our city to another.

Again, gentlemen, I extend to you a most hearty welcome, and congratulate you to-day on our merging the old and the young, and that New Pittsburgh with 150,000 inhabitants, is fast taking its proper position among the cities of our land. (Applause.)

REPLY OF MR. ADAMS.

Mr. John Adams, on behalf of the members from the new wards, responded in fitting terms. He said: Permit us to thank you for your kind words and hearty greeting. I wish the task of responding had been assigned to some one better able; but you must take the feelings of the heart rather than our words. We can scarcely realize now that we have ever been outside of Pittsburgh, so intimately associated have we been. It is only a few years since many of us played together on the grassy slopes and timber covered hill sides of the South Side, where now we find the innumerable manufactories and dwellings referred to by the President of the Common Council. We appreciate the privilege of being called Pittsburghers, and are glad to come under such favorable auspices. We represent over 40,000 people, most of whom have earned their own homes, or hewn their own fortunes by honest toil. The annual product of our factories exceeds $40,000,000, and we pay in wages $10,000,000 annually. We manufacture one-half of all the glass consumed in the country, and our iron product is immense. We anticipate a still further increase in both glass and iron, and in a few years we expect to cover our hill tops with a dense population. All we ask now, under consolidation, is a fair chance; and we hope to so expand and prosper as to make the South Side wards a valuable portion of the city. Allow me once more, on behalf of my fellow members, to thank you for your very cordial reception. (Applause).

Dr. Gross President of Select Council, was then introduced by the chairman of the committee, Dr. Arthurs, and made a brief speech, expressing his gratification at the harmony and good feeling which had prevailed, and hoping that the same fraternal feeling might characterize their future intercourse. The members repaired to their respective chambers.

A CONSTABLE HANGS HIMSELF.

Suicide on the South Side.

Yesterday morning the people of Birmingham were startled by the intelligence that Ferdinand Kauffield, an ex-policeman had committed suicide. Deceased was a married man and the father of three children. Of late he had been rather intemperate in his habits and had not been regularly at his home. About a week ago he made an information against a girl named Rogers, in this city, charging her with the larceny of six dollars. Since then he had not been home until Sunday night. He was sober at the time, and told his wife that he would sleep on a lounge in the dining room. She provided him with some blankets and quilts and left him for the night. At an early hour in the morning Mrs. Kauffield was awakened, when she found her husband standing by her bed side. She asked him what he wanted, when he replied that he thought she had called him. Mrs. K. said she had not, and her husband left the room. When next seen Kauffield was dead in a coal shed in the yard attached to his premises, having hung himself by the neck with a clothes line. When discovered he was in a stooping posture, having evidently been compelled to hold up his legs from the floor, in order to accomplish his purpose. An inquest was held and a verdict of death by suicide rendered. Deceased was about forty-three years of age.

Suicide by Hanging.

Several days ago it was reported that Mr. Charles Felix, who was engaged in the manufacture of an extract of coffee, on Penn street, had disappeared from his home in Lawrenceville on Monday of last week. Although diligent search was made for him by his family and friends, his whereabouts were not ascertained.

About noon on Sunday last Mr. Malatt, of Sewickley, was walking in the woods about one mile from Edgeworth station, where at one point his path was obstructed by a dogwood tree being bent almost to the ground. He approached the tree to ascertain the cause, when he was horrified in finding the body of a man suspended from the tree. The deceased had taken two handkerchiefs, tied them together, and fastening one end around his neck, tied the other to the limb of a small tree. The tree was so small that it bent until the heels of the suicide were resting on the ground at right angles almost with the body, which nearly touched the earth.

Justice Rudisell was summoned, and commenced an inquest over the remains. Upon examination, it was found that the deceased had two car tickets of the Citizens Passenger Railway, two business cards of the house which bore his name, and a small sum of money. The inquest was adjourned until last evening, to ascertain additional facts, when it was resumed, and a verdict of death by suicide returned.

The deceased was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. Financial difficulty is supposed to be the cause of the rash act. When he left home, however, on Monday, nothing unusual appeared in his manner or conversation. He asked his wife what he should bring home in the evening, and spoke pleasantly to the children. He laughingly said to one of his boys, "I beat mamma getting up this morning." As he was about going out he returned, saying, "I believe it is going to rain. I guess I had better take an umbrella." He had on his person when he left a valuable gold watch and chain, which was missing from the body when found at Sewickley. Whether he lost or disposed of it before death, or whether it was taken from him, is at present a mystery.

The New Schedule on the Connellsville Railroad.

The withdrawing of the accommodation train, which left this city for the suburbs, at eleven o'clock at night, by the Connellsville Railroad, has caused great dissatisfaction among the patrons of that road. Petitions are to be circulated to-day, for signatures, asking the officers of the road to restore the train. Under the new schedule, no train leaves this city on that road, after six o'clock in the evening. Should this arrangement be continued, those living on the line of the road, between this city and McKeesport, will be virtually deprived of the opportunity to attend lectures, concerts, exhibitions, etc., to say nothing of the demands of business which require many to remain in the city until a late hour. No doubt if proper representations are made to the officers of the road, the train will be restored.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The South Side Members Take the Oath of Office and are Admitted to Seats—Terms of Office Determined—Sundry Reports and Ordinances—Attempt to Repeal the Equalization Ordinance—Free Bridges, etc.

Councils held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch came to order at 2:15, President Gross in the chair.

Mayor Blackmore was then introduced and handed in the returns of the South Side election for Councilmen, showing the members elect to Select Council to be as follows:

Twenty-fourth ward—James L. Atkinson, two years; Wm. McClurg, one year.

Twenty-fifth ward—R. B. Brown, two years; John F. Walters, one year.

Twenty-sixth ward—David Chess, two years; C. J. Schultze, one year.

Twenty-seventh ward—Jas. P. Galvin, two years; Anton Schmidt, one year.

Twenty-eighth ward—John Adams—George Duncan.

Twenty-ninth ward—L. B. Atterbury; Wm. Doyle.

Thirtieth ward—John B. Haines; George A. Brown.

Thirty-first ward—Jacob Och, two years; F. C. Cline, one year.

Thirty-second ward—S. H. Goldthrop; C. S. Fetterman.

Thirty-third ward—Thomas Kernan; James Lally.

Thirty-fourth ward—A. W. Foster, two years; John T. Minick, one year.

Thirty-fifth ward—T. H. Durling; J. P. McKee.

Thirty-sixth ward—Frank Dorrington, two years; Joseph Hays, one year.

The new members having all answered to their names, they formed a semi-circle around the President's desk and had the oath of office administered to them.

Mr. Burgwin called attention to the fact that in the returns of the South Side election, in quite a number of cases, the terms of the members elect had not been defined. He therefore moved that the members having the highest vote, of the members elect, in their several wards hold for two years, and the other members for the short term. Adopted.

REPORTS—ORDINANCES.

Mr. Lloyd offered the report of the Water Committee for September, showing the current expenses of that month to have been $6,542 76. Received and filed.

The report of viewers on the opening of Thirty-third street, from Liberty street to Herron avenue, was approved.

An ordinance for the construction of a four foot brick sewer on Butler street, from Thirty-third to Thirty-ninth, was laid over indefinitely.

Report of viewers on damages to T. H. Sherman, on Dinwiddie street, caused by filling up Reed street. Postponement recommended by committee and approved.

The report of the special committee to whom was referred the ordinance repealing the ordinance providing for a change in the provisions of the appropriation for street improvements was passed to a second reading.

An ordinance changing the grade on Fiftieth street was passed.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Woolslayer alley from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street. Laid over.

Ordinance changing the grade of Harrison street, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth street. Passed.

Mr. Chislett—A petition asking that the Seventeenth ward be divided into two election precincts. Petition received and ordinance providing for the same passed.

PENN AVENUE BONDS.

Mr. Phillips offered an ordinance providing for the retiring of the Penn avenue bonds, and authorizing the Controller to borrow not exceeding $100,000 for that purpose. The Controller is to issue bonds or other obligations by direction of the Finance Committee. The money thus raised to be used in paying interest on the said bonds and for no other purpose. Passed finally.

Mr. Phillips called up the ordinance repealing the ordinance providing for a street improvement fund, known as "Appropriation No. 30," which during the session had passed to a second reading.

A motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the ordinance was lost.

A petition for change of grade on John street was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. E. P. Jones—A resolution authorizing the Mayor to detail twenty-five policemen to the South Side. Adopted.

A large amount of business from Common Council was concurred in.

Mr. Burgwin—An ordinance repealing the equalization ordinance.

The reading of the title of this ordinance fell like a bombshell on the Council, and at once half a dozen motions to adjourn were made.

Mr. Pearson succeeded in gaining the attention of the chair, and insisted on the adjournment. The motion prevailed, and Council adjourned without taking any action on Mr. Burgwin's ordinance.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council met, President Oliver in the chair. On roll call a quorum answered.

President Oliver read the act of Assembly authorizing the consolidation of the South Side boroughs with Pittsburgh, and stated that the provisions of this act had been properly carried out.

THE CERTIFICATES.

Mayor Blackmore then appeared, and handing to the clerk a bundle of papers, said: Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you the certificates of the members of Common Council from the new wards.

The Clerk then read the returns, when the following named members were declared duly elected:

Twenty-fourth ward—Wm. D. West.

Twenty-fifth ward—G. G. Rahauser.

Twenty-sixth ward—M. A. Arnholt, Adam Trautman, James Bryce.

Twenty-seventh ward—Martin Frauens, S. A. Brasher.

Twenty-eighth ward—S. M. Boyd, R. H. Lee.

Twenty-ninth ward—A. C. Hays, H. M. Rolfe.

Thirtieth ward—James W. Kerr.

Thirty-first ward—Thomas S. Maple.

Thirty-second ward—John Wilbert.

Thirty-third ward—Patrick Laughran.

Thirty-fourth ward—Patrick Foley.

Thirty-fifth ward—Adolph Oberheldman.

Thirty-sixth ward—John D. Richards.

On motion the returns as read were approved, and the oath of office was administered by the President.

Mr. McCandless presented a resolution for the payment of the expenses of the election for Councilmen on the South Side. Adopted.

The business was then up as left at adjournment of last meeting.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The ordinance creating a Street Improvement Sinking Fund, passed in S. C., was read and concurred in.

The following ordinance were also concurred in: For opening, grading and paving Butler, from Forty-ninth street to the east end of the bridge, and for opening Ridge street.

The ordinance dividing the Twenty-second ward into two election precincts, as passed in S. C., was read. Mr. Barr moved to adhere to former action, and appoint a committee of conference. Agreed to, and Messrs. Sneathen and Barr appointed on behalf of C. C.

The resolution of S. C. approving an act to change the time of holding city elections on the South Side, from the second Tuesday of October to the first Tuesday of December, was concurred in. This makes the elections in the new wards uniform with those of the old wards.

The resolution authorizing the Controller to employ additional clerk hire was approved.

The ordinance fixing the salary of the Controller's clerk at $2,000 per annum was concurred in.

Reports of viewers on Halket and Frazier streets, and Highland and Bedford avenues. Approved.

The ordinance for a three feet brick sewer on Butler street, from Fortieth to Forty-eighth streets, was read. A remonstrance was offered against it, and Mr. Johns moved its indefinite postponement. Mr. Arthurs opposed postponement, and Messrs. John Moore, Young and others favored it. The motion to indefinitely postpone was passed.

The resolution to appoint a committee of five to inquire into the propriety of abolishing all fees and perquisites to the office of Mayor, and fixing in lieu thereof an annual salary, was concurred in. This resolution does not affect the present incumbent.

REPORT OF STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Arthurs, on behalf of the Street Committee, presented the following business:

An ordinance establishing the width of sidewalks on Overhill street, from Centre avenue to Reed street. Passed.

Ordinance to change grade of Twenty-ninth street. Passed.

Ordinance opening Second avenue to Miltenberger street. Passed.

Ordinance for an eighteen inch pipe sewer on Church alley. Passed.

Ordinance to grade and pave Hemlock alley, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth streets. Passed.

Mr. McCandless, when a motion had been made to suspend the rules to pass the last named ordinance, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be instructed to postpone further contracts for grading and paving streets for the present.

Mr. McCandless explained that the resolution was offered because of the action now pending relative to the improvement of streets.

Mr. Watson opposed the resolution, and gave notice that he would oppose the ordinance when it came up.

Mr. Oliver (Mr. Negley in the chair) objected to the delay in the regular order of business. He hoped the resolution would be withdrawn, and offered at another time.

Mr. McCandless declined to withdraw the resolution; as, in case it was not passed, very heavy contracts would be given out, and there was no money in the treasury to pay.

The resolution passed by a vote of 42 yeas to 11 nays.

The ordinance to grade and pave Hemlock alley was then passed.

An ordinance to grade and pave Plum alley. Passed.

Ordinance for an eighteen-inch pipe sewer on Pasture street. Passed.

Resolution referring to board of viewers of street improvement the repairing of Smithfield street, from Fifth avenue to Liberty street; instructing the viewers to inquire whether the improvement would be local or general, or partly local and general, and report. There having been no petition asking for the resolution it was laid over.

Resolution of a similar nature relative to Cherry alley. Laid over for the same reason.

A number of reports and plans were then presented and approved.

Mr. Arthurs then presented the petition relative to Cherry alley, with a report of the viewers declaring that the repaving of Cherry alley would be of a local benefit. The report was accepted and approved.

An ordinance regrading and repaving Cherry alley from Fourth avenue to Diamond street was then read and passed.

SURVEY REPORT.

Mr. John Fleming, from the Survey Committee, reported an ordinance vacating certain streets in the Winebiddie plan, Nineteenth ward. Also an ordinance vacating Ellmer street. Passed.

Resolution to transfer $1,500 from contingent fund to Survey Committee, was referred to Finance Committee, to report at next meeting.

A number of street plans were presented and approved.

A QUESTION OF FORFEITED BAIL.

Mr. Arthurs, resolution refunding to Mr. McClintock the sum of fifty dollars, deposited with the Mayor as bail for the appearance of the colored man Bell, who was arrested on a charge of riot, and failed to appear.

Mr. Evan Jones opposed the resolution, and charged this attempt to make Mr. McClintock whole, as a disgrace. It would open the door for gross abuses.

President Oliver stated the case fully. The colored man failed to appear because he had been shot in the leg, and could not walk.

The resolution was passed.

FREE BRIDGES.

Mr. McConway presented the following:

WHEREAS, It is desirable that all bridges within the corporate limits should be free; be it

Resolved, That there be appointed a select committee of five, three from the Common and two from the Select Council, who shall, in conjuction with the City Engineer, examine the subject of bridging the Monongahela river within the city limits, and report to Councils on the practicability of erecting a bridge or bridges which may, by a system of tolls, be made to pay for themselves and become free bridges; or report on any plan by which the desired end may be attained.

The resolution was passed without debate.

Mr. McCandless offered a resolution instructing the Street Committee to urge the contractors for the paving of Roberts and Devilliers street to proceed with the work. Adopted.

THE EQUALIZATION ORDINANCE.

Mr. W. B. Negley called up the motion, made at the last meeting, to reconsider the ordinance providing for the equalization of taxes.

Mr. McCandless moved to adjourn.

The chair decided the motion to adjourn out of order, as Councils could not adjourn while a motion was pending.

Mr. Oliver (Mr. McCandless in the chair,) hoped the Councils would meet the question fairly and squarely now. He was not afraid of the South Side members. The friends of equalization had the power to carry equalization, and if the motion to reconsider was carried to-day, equalization would surely triumph because it was just and right. He would not turn tail now, by adjourning.

Mr. Negley advanced the arguments against the measure which have already been published. His object in moving a reconsideration was, that the members from the South Side should have a voice vote in the matter.

The question was then put: "Shall the equalization ordinance be reconsidered?" On this motion the yeas and nays were called, and resulted:

Yeas—Messrs. Barr, Barker, Baum, Beymer, Campbell, Darlington, Dickson, Fleming, John, Johns, Kohne, Mattern, Negley R. H., Negley W. B., Sneathen, Williams, West, Rahauser, Arnholt, Frautman, Kerr, James W. Maple, Wilbert, Foley, Oberheldman and Richards—25.

Nays—Messrs. Arthurs, Bindley, Cameron, Carroll, Fleming, D. L., Fulton, Galisath, Hauch, Jones, Kerr, Wm., Lappan, Leibler, Lowery, Meyer, Moffitt, Moore, John; Morgan, McCandless, McGimpsey, Neeson, Patterson, Pender, Price, Riley, Sims, Spreyer, Watson, Oliver (President), Boyce, Brasher, Boyd, Lee, Hay, Rolfe and Laughran—34.

So the motion to reconsider was lost—the spectators in the lobby applauding the announcement.

Council then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Opinions were rendered in this Court, yesterday, as follows:

By Thompson, C. J.:

Marshal et al. vs. Carroll & Snyder; Allegheny, D. C. Judgment reversed.

Kidd et al. vs. Emmett; Allegheny, D. C. Judgment reversed and verdict remitted to be proceeded as suggested in the opinion.

Myers et al. vs. Kasson et al.; Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

By Agnew, J.:

McCalmont et al. vs. Rockland and Venango Coal and Oil Company, and same vs. same; Venango county. Judgments affirmed.

Noble et al. vs. Thompson Oil Company; Erie county. Order of the court below striking off the special pleas of Oright and other defendants is reversed, the plea restored and *procedendo* awarded.

Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company vs. Clark; Crawford county. Judgment reversed and *ven. fa. de novo* awarded.

Mackin, Donnelly & Co. et al.'s appeal; Venango county. Decree of the court below reversed and decreed that the report of the auditor be adopted and distribution made in accordance therewith, the costs of the appeal to be paid by the appellee.

Brown vs. Second National Bank of Erie; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Sharswood, Judge.

Van Horne vs. Smith, Crawford county; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Sharswood, Judge.

Connecticut Fire Insurance Company vs. Lewis, Crawford; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Sharswood. Thompson, C. J. dissents.

Baird vs. Pettit, Philadelphia. Affirmed by Williams, Judge.

Morse et. al. vs. Gray et. al. (two cases) Schuylkill; judgments affirmed. Opinion by Williams Judge.

Beymer Bauman & Co. vs. Hard White & Co., Allegheny; C. P. judgment affirmed. Opinion by Williams, Judge.

Shine et al. vs. McKelvey, Allegheny, D. C.; order made granting the prayer of the petitioners to take further testimony, and Cris. Magee appointed Commissioner.

George T. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, was admitted to practice in this court.

Judgments of *non pros.* were entered on Rexchies's appeal, D. C.; Dollar Savings Bank appeal, D. C.; Dollar Savings Bank appeal, D. C.; Darlington, et al. appeal, C. P.; Rabenstein vs. Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road—all of this county.

Chartiers and Robinson townships Turnpike Company vs. McNamara; argued by Shiras for plaintiff in error and Duff & McClung contra.

Eusman, Ruhe & Co. vs. Gautier, Allegheny county, argued by Brown for plaintiff in error and McClung contra.

Arthurs vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Allegheny county, Pa.; argued by Carnahan for plaintiff in error and Hampton contra.

Julius vs. Foster, Allegheny county, Pa.; argued by Burgwin and Bell for plaintiff in error and Shiras contra.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Richardson vs. Mackey et. al., the court rendered a decision on the motion for a compulsory non-suit, made by Mr. Swoope, for defense. The court granted the motion. Plaintiff's counsel moved the court *in banc* to strike off the non-suit, and this motion goes on the list for argument.

G. Teutsch vs. A. H. English. Action on a contract for grading. On trial.

A motion for a new trial was made by defendants in the case of Blume vs. Kleber & Bro.

The court then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

No business of importance was transacted in this court yesterday. Jury trials will be resumed on Wednesday morning.

Daylight Robbery.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a man entered the saloon of Wm. Weaver, corner Chestnut and South Canal streets, Allegheny, and passing through the tavern entered the yard. He then ascended the stairs to the second story of the house, when he opened a bureau drawer, and relieved it of two hundred dollars in money, and a breastpin, pair of studs, and a pair of kid gloves. There were three gold watches in the drawer, but they were left untouched. A little daughter of Mr. Weaver happened to enter the room as the thief was disappearing, and gave the alarm, when he ran to the outhouse. He was followed by Mr. Weaver who conducted him into the sitting-room, and sent for a policeman. Lieut. Brooks soon arrived and arrested the prisoner. Upon his person were found all the articles stolen except the money, which was afterward found in the outhouse. When brought to the Mayor's office he gave his name as John Harrison. He has frequently been seen in this neighborhood, and his name is supposed to be John Stepple.

Fatal Accident.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning a fatal accident occurred at the transfer yards at Twenty-third street. A brakeman named Charles Ausman, while coupling cars, was caught between the bumpers and sustained such injuries that death resulted in an hour afterward. He was about thirty-five years of age, and a comparative stranger, as he had been in the employ of the company but a short time. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

GET your white hats dyed to-morrow.

FORTY-FOUR new Councilmen were added to the municipal body yesterday.

OFFICER MESSNER has a warrant for the arrest of James Tuttle, charged with the larceny of some carpenter's tools.

THE condition of Dunn, the young man who was stabbed by Kelly on Sunday, was somewhat improved last evening.

DAN DOUGHERTY, the "silver tongued," &c., will lecture shortly before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

ANTONY MCANULTY, who was assaulted on Saturday night and stabbed by Michael Barrett, is considered out of danger.

THE Republicans of the Seventeenth ward met last evening and made arrangements looking toward the polling of the full vote to-day.

MR. ISAAC REED has been appointed a member of Board of Poor Directors from the Fifth ward, in place of George Parkins, resigned.

E. P. JONES, Esq., of the Thirteenth ward, has invited the Grant and Wilson Invincibles, Capt. Barr, to sup with him next Thursday evening. The boys will be on hand in season.

MRS. MARGARET SMITH yesterday filed an application for divorce from her husband, N. P. Smith, because of humiliating insults and annoyances, and personal indignities. A subpoena was awarded.

YESTERDAY Cummins Horton called Mayor Blackmore and charged James Gafiner and wife with stoning him. The accused will likely be arrested to-day. Horton had considerable of a head on him yesterday.

A BOY employed in the Superior rail mill, Woods Run, while engaged at his work yesterday afternoon, had his hand caught in the machinery, and his thumb so badly lacerated that amputation was necessary. The amputation was performed by Dr. Cunningham.

OFFICER MOORE yesterday arrested a young man named James Owen, charged with breaking open a trunk, the property of Amos Fielding, Sixteenth street, Birmingham, and stealing therefrom fifteen dollars and a gold corps badge. The accused will have a hearing before Justice Krehan to-day.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, held at the company's office, 167½ Wood street, yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected as directors for the ensuing year: C. Yeager, Robert Patrick, L. Walter, J. H. Hopkins, Henry Gerwig, Dumas Lutz, James Graham, Geo. W. Evans, J. C. Fletner, C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, Wm. Smith, Jacob Painter, Thomas Mellon, Wm. G. Frazier, E. H. Alexander, Matthias Voegtley.

Wherein they Excel.

Among the many points that might with propriety been urged in favor of the Improved Dictator, a cook stove manufactured by Messrs. Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., No. 194 Liberty street, we submit a few of the principal: Economy in fuel, durable construction, beauty of design, facility of management, elegance and finish of castings, and efficiency in baking and roasting. The Model Cook, another stove made by the firm designated, is undoubtedly the heaviest, most durable, finest finished, best baker, and most complete cook stove offered in Pittsburgh. Messrs. Mitchell, Stevenson & Co. also offer a new self-feeding base-burning, base-heating, gas-consuming parlor stove called the Revolution, which burns soft coal perfectly, made on the same principle as the anthracite stoves.

50,000 Ladies

to buy 50,000 pairs Ladies Rubbers—best styles—sandal style—(NOT THE PLAIN,) only fifty cents, at Baird's Great Shoe and Rubber House, 180 Federal street—formerly Wm. Semples.

The Real Estate Savings Bank.

The statement of the Real Estate Savings Bank, which appears elsewhere in this paper, is a decidedly creditable exhibit, and is a convincing proof that the affairs of that institution are managed with ability and prudence. Another evidence of the high standing and thorough reliability of this Bank presents itself in the names of the officers and trustees, published in connection with the statement. To all classes of our citizens the Real Estate Savings Bank presents inducements and advantages not excelled by any financial institution in the city, and we can confidently recommend it to those having funds to deposit.

West Pennsylvania Nursery.

Messrs. Hilands, King & Co., proprietors of this famous nursery, are growers and dealers in fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, evergreens, greenhouse bedding, plants, etc. A specialty with this firm is the furnishing of bouquets and flowers for weddings, parties, etc. Office and greenhouse corner of North and Cedar avenues, Allegheny City, where all orders will receive prompt attention.

Choice Buckwheat Flour.

100 barrels in store and for sale by Head, Carson & Co., 249 Liberty street.

Our East Liberty Agent.

At the news depot of W. G. Anderson, the agent for the COMMERCIAL in the East End, our readers in that section will find all the late publications, periodicals and illustrated papers. Mr. Anderson also keeps a well selected assortment of the best brands of imported and domestic cigars and tobaccos. Give him a call when wanting anything in his line.

The Horse Epidemic.

J. A. McKelvey manufactures a liniment which will permanently cure any horse afflicted with a disease in the glands of the throat. Parties having any valuable stock attacked with the disease or showing any symptoms of it should at once procure a bottle of this valuable liniment. Mr. McKelvy can be found at his carriage repository on Diamond street, near Liberty.

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Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

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Just Received.

50 barrels Curry's cultivated cranberries.
50 barrels choice navy beans.
100 barrels choice green peas.
100 barrels choice silver skin onions.
For sale at Head, Carson & Co.'s, 249 Liberty street.

Receiving Daily

Choice butter, eggs, poultry, game and produce of all kinds, at Head, Carson & Co.'s, 249 Liberty street.

The Best in the World.

A fresh lot of Bishoprick's Infallible Baking Powder just received by Haworth & Dewhurst, wholesale grocers, 251 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other. tf

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Carbolate Powder.

The horse epidemic now raging in most of the eastern cities, and which has made its appearance here, has pointed out the necessity of extensive disinfection as the best means of prevention, and we are glad that the newly established tar and chemical works in this city have seen the large usefulness a better and more directly efficient disinfectant would have. Prof. Wuth, whose reputation as a chemist is fully established here, has worked out a formula which presents the well known powers of carbolic acid in a new combination, and the manufacturers, also well known and esteemed in this community, confidently offer this new Carbolate Powder as particularly valuable at the present time. See advertisement.

Yoder's German Liniment.

A sovereign remedy for all troubles incident to horse flesh and for sprains, bruises and painful chronic rheumatism. In use twenty-five years, and once known will not be dispensed with. Sold by Joseph Fleming, Market and Diamond; Britt, Allegheny, and by druggists generally. John C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia. TU

DIED:

LOH—On Sunday, November 3, 1872, PHEBE, wife of Henry Loh, in the fifty-fifth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from residence of her husband, No 904 Penn street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York.
TThs Agents for the United States.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG

Has resumed the practice of his profession, devoting himself exclusively to the preservation of the natural teeth. Office—No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.
BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.

☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

Chronic Ailments,

Particularly Scrofula, have their origin in an ill-cured or neglected disease. Do we not see every day persons staggering under the weight of those ill-treated diseases—suffering out by piecemeal the remains of a former malady? Why is it? It is because the treatment was not suitable or left off too soon. Thus the patient is patched up, while the dregs are allowed to remain to break out again in future generations. Many suffer the foul taint of scrofula to remain in the system for a lifetime. Ulcers and Sores that are eating away the very fountain of life are allowed to go on. Pimples, blotches, and tetters also disfigure the faces of thousands. There is no necessity for this lamentable condition, as a few bottles of the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juice will eradicate the foul taint and remove pimples and blotches, thereby saving many unpleasant remarks. Ladies who desire a brilliant complexion should use the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices.

Price, $1 25 per bottle.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent for Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD........Managers.

A SPECIAL NOVELTY.
THE CELEBRATED AND ACCOMPLISHED
COLEMAN SISTERS.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 5, 1872, a New and Original Drama, in three acts, entitled
STOLEN BY GYPSIES.
In which the Coleman Sisters will appear.
Miss LOUIE COLEMAN, Miss CLARA COLEMAN
Miss ALICE COLEMAN.
For particulars see Programme.
Coleman Matinee.

Fred. Aims' American Varieties Theater.

FRED. AIMS........Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS........Stage Manager and Advertiser.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RETURNS

WILL BE READ FROM THE STAGE OF THIS THEATER TO-NIGHT as fast as they arrive by Western Union Telegraph Apparatus, erected on the stage for that express purpose.

The Grand Americus Combination.

Americus, 4 years old, Violinist, Guy Linton, Walhallas the Carrols, Dick Ralph, Fieldings, Mulligan and Rice, (with Leona Dare, Morie, Lucy Adams, Paddy Rooney, Geo. L. Hall, Hannah Birch.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2 30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE........Lessees and Proprietors.

TO-NIGHT—The pretty Lulu Delmay, Nell Rogers, G. W. Murray, and the Glorious Fairy Trick Pantomime, called
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
By the Great Zanfretta's Pantomime Troupe.
All the Stars in a New Olio.
Matinee—Wednesday and Saturday.

LIBRARY HALL.

Patti! Mario!

The Strakosch Concerts,

Friday and Saturday, November 8th and 9th, at 8 P. M.

The public are respectfully informed that
Mad'lle CARLOTTA PATTI,
The world renowned Cantatrice,
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
The favorite Contralto,
Mad'lle TERESA CARRENO,
The distinguished Pianiste,
Mons. EMILE SAURET,
The talented Violin Virtuoso, and
SIGNOR MARIO, the celebrated Tenor;
Conductor, SIG. MARZO,
will make their first appearance this season in Pittsburgh
IN TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
on Friday and Saturday, November 8 and 9, at 8 P. M.
Reserved Seats, TWO DOLLARS.
The sale of Reserved Seats to commence Wednesday, Nov. 6, at Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store at 9 A. M.
Weber's Pianos used at the Strakosch Concerts.

ROSADALIS
PURIFIES THE BLOOD

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAML. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore,
Sole Proprietors.

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agency

ROSADALIS
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
TThs

"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.. of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThs

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY.
Entitled "WASHING DAY."

This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
44 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SWEET POTATOES—
100 barrels Prime Jersey Sweet Potatoes;
50 barrels Prime Baltimore Sweet Potatoes;
75 barrels Cultivated Cranberries;
25 tubs Choice Roll Butter.
Receiving Fresh Goods every day.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GET THE BEST.
Howe Standard and Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG
63 Wood street

WINDSOR MANOR PICKLES—IN self Sealing Jars, a very superior article; Autumn Cluster, Gerkins, Tiny Tims, and Savoy, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.

A GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At McKelvey's Carriage Bazaar,

Formerly Shaffer's, Diamond, near Liberty street. I have on hand from one hundred to one hundred and twenty of the Finest Carriages in the State, that will be sold, without reserve, on

WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1872,

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. It is my desire to supply the wants of the people for less money than they can buy the same article for in any part of the State. I have on hand Barouches, Top Buggies, No-Top Buggies, Jaggers, and Buck Wagons, both new and second-hand, of every description, and claim to have the largest stock of any house in the city or State.

I will sell these articles at whatever they will bring. Parties in need of anything in this line should not fail to attend this sale, for it will be a positive sale. I have also a very large stock of New and Second-hand Harness, Blankets, Lap Robes of every description, all of which are to be sold at whatever price they will bring. No postponement on account of weather.

TERMS—Four months credit, with approved security, or usual discount off for cash.

J. A. McKELVEY, Proprietor,
Diamond, near Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. WHITING & CO., Auctioneers.

COTTON MILL
FOR SALE.
On Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872,
At 10 A. M., at the Court House,

I shall by virtue of an order of the District Court of this County, offer

AT PUBLIC SALE,

That VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY in Allegheny, consisting and known as the

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS.

This Property consists of a Lot fronting 130 feet on Robin on street, and extending back on Balkam street 240 feet to Lacock street, on which is erected the large five-story substantially built Brick Cotton Mill, together with Engine House, &c., in adjoining Building, all in good repair. The Machinery consists in part of about 10,000 Spindles (including 4 pairs self-acting Mules), 271 Looms. The greater portion of the machinery is of improved pattern, all in good order and now in operation. On an adjoining Lot, bounded by Balkam, Lacock and Darragh streets, is erected a large fire-proof Cotton Warehouse, with capacity of over 1,000 bales uncompressed cotton, Stable, &c.

As an inducement to parties wishing to purchase, the terms of sale have been made very liberal. One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid as follows: $10,000 cash, and the rest in equal payments at 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest, for which approved indorsed notes shall be given, and the remaining three-fourths of the purchase money are to be paid in 5 equal annual installments, the first to be paid in three years from the date of sale, with interest, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Possession given in thirty days from sale. Insurance after sale to be kept up by the purchaser for the benefit of the present owners.

For further particulars address or call at the office on the premises.

JOHN B. JACKSON, Commissioner.

FOR SALE,
Elegant Property
IN
NORTHWESTERN PART OF
PHILADELPHIA.

An Elegant Four-story Brick Residence, Three-story Brick Building, containing 12 fine large Rooms elegantly finished. The House is finished throughout in first-class style, with all the modern improvements—Marble Mantles, Range in Kitchen and Gas throughout the entire House.

A large Yard and Garden, planted with fine Fruit and Shrubbery; a side entrance to the House.

This Property is located in the best neighborhood in the city. Several families from Pittsburgh live in the immediate neighborhood.

To be sold on account of the unavoidable absence of the owner.

Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE, Real Estate Broker,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.

FOR SALE
BY
Herron & Bates,
38 WOOD STREET.

HOTEL STAND in the rapidly growing town of Leetonia, Columbiana, Ohio, 60 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, at the intersection of the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad. The Hotel stands within 300 feet of the Depot. The House contains 20 Rooms. This is a rare chance for a live man with small capital. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply soon.

6,000 ACRES OF GOOD LAND in Wetzel county, West Virginia, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Land is finely Timbered with Black Walnut, Oak and Poplar. Will sell the Property on easy terms, and at the extremely low price of $3 25 per Acre.

A SPLENDID BUILDING LOT on Ridge avenue, near the residence of A. H. English. Lot 62 by 140 to a 20 foot alley in the rear. This is undoubtedly the finest Building Site in Allegheny county. Will be sold on favorable terms.

WESTERN AVENUE RESIDENCE—Brick House, 10 Rooms, with all modern improvements; good Stable; Lot 45 by 125.

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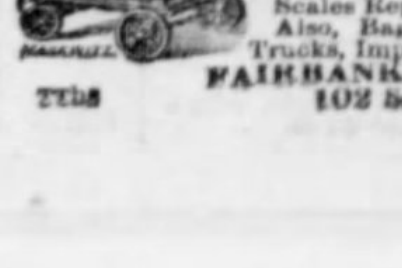

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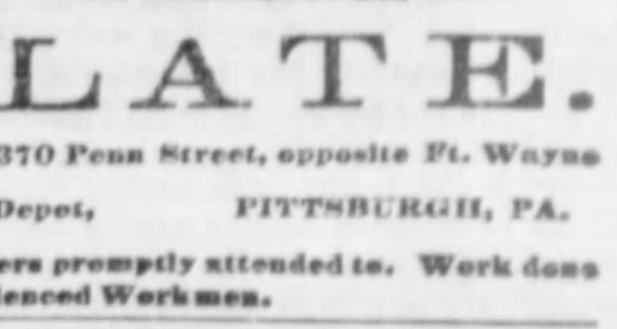

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